



The News



VOL. 9 NO. 52

RED DEER, ALBERTA, JANUARY 21st, 1914

Subscription \$1.00 per year

Supreme Court

WHEN you are dissatisfied with the decisions of the ordinary court, bring your Plumbing Case to the highest court of appeal.

WE KNOW. —

That's the big difference that insures satisfaction to our customers. Give us a chance to prove it.

SMITH & GAETZ
The Hardware People

Provide for the Rainy Day

There is a way to provide for a rainy day. It is simple, safe and sure. Save part of your income and deposit it regularly in a Red Deer West Account where it is absolutely safe and will be busy earning profits for you.

\$10 is all you need.

Make up your mind to start right now.

A Red Deer West Account stands for decision, firmness, persistence, prudence, ambition and achievement.

THE SMITH LAND CO.

Owners of Red Deer West. LIMITED
30 ROSS ST. RED DEER

The Mechanical Garage Company

2nd STREET, S. E.

Service Guaranteed. Auto Supplies in Stock. Tire Vulcanizing. We do repairs on all makes of Autos and Farm Gasoline Engines.

GASOLINE FOR SALE

Agents for Kissel Kar, Chandler "Six", and Hubmobile Cars

Notice to Ratepayers of West Park and Red Deer West

As the first name on the petition of a number of ratepayers of West Park and Red Deer West to the Council of Red Deer for the use of the City Hall to discuss the matter of incorporation, I have received a notice from A. T. Stephenson, Secretary-Treasurer, that the use of the Hall is granted free for the purpose asked for, and, after interviewing the petitioners, it has been agreed to hold the meeting on Monday next, January 26th, at 8 p.m., in the City Hall. Every ratepayer of the district concerned, whether for or against, should attend the meeting.

W. H. HADLEY.

See Brainer's window display of purses. No two alike, and the prices as low as wholesale.

Police Court News

On Monday, January 9th, Henry Norwest was brought on remand before Justice Wallace, charged with committing bigamy. Crown Prosecutor Russell had charge of the case, but Justice Wallace would not allow him to conduct the case, so that he had to withdraw, and the Mounted Police had to conduct the case themselves without the aid of a solicitor. After hearing the evidence, Justice Wallace committed the accused for trial.

J. S. Woods, of Rocky Mountain House, who had been committed for trial by John McLennan, J.P., on the charge of stealing a coat, sweater and \$150 from Mr. Molish, and who asked for a speedy trial, was brought before Judge Leach on Thursday last, and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to 12 months.

West Red Deer Incorporation

A public meeting has been called by ratepayers of West Red Deer to discuss the proposed incorporation of the district into a village, Monday evening, January 26, in the city hall, 8 p.m.

For some time some of the residents have been agitating for a village, and it is now taking concrete form. There is strong opposition to the scheme by some of the ratepayers, who claim it would not be in the best interests of Red Deer West to become incorporated, and will oppose the idea to the utmost.

There are many reasons why it would, in our opinion, be disastrous to the best interests of the district to have a municipality formed at West Red Deer, and for the same reason we can see where it would be advantageous for the people to join with the City of Red Deer in building up one harmonious community.

For instance, the double set of officials, clerks, collectors, medical health officers, police, etc., would be saved. The same fire rate would apply if they came into Red Deer, and that would be a big saving. It is practically impossible to secure loans from loan companies for villages. This would be different if they were part of the city.

The natural drainage is towards the Red Deer city and, if incorporated, considerable heavy expense would be incurred in draining another direction. The drainage could not be made into Red Deer river, as the Provincial Health Act would protect the city in this connection, as otherwise the drainage from Red Deer West would enter the river just above the city's intake.

With reference to the Western General franchise affecting property taken into the city, the new city bill provides for this in that the franchise does not extend beyond present city limits, and therefore Red Deer West would not be affected by it if they joined Red Deer.

Red Deer West has been unable to secure Government telephones, and also the Western General has refused to put them in, so that it would be practically impossible for Red Deer West to get telephones unless they join the city.

If Red Deer West should be incorporated, it would make no difference with regard to establishing a school, as they would still be in the city school district. Precedents have been set by the government in that they will not allow villages springing up adjoining cities to secure their own schools. The city has already purchased a school site in Red Deer West, and will build a school as soon as money is procurable and pupils warrant it.

With reference to responsibilities of Red Deer West in regard to joining the city in regard to the city's present indebtedness, the new addition would only be responsible for their share of debenture debt, and not approximately \$150,000, and not their share of the total debenture debt, as supporters of Red Deer West proposed village are claiming, while on the other hand they would equally with the city, enjoy all its parks, city squares, exhibition grounds, etc.

The lots (including dwellings of Mr. Cretschank, Mrs. Peterson, Mr. Shannon and others), facing on the east boundary of the S.W. of 17, are butting up against the city limits of Red Deer and have no street allowance on their front, and any village incorporated in Red Deer West would not have the power to expropriate from the city land for street purposes to serve these dwellings and their properties. If Red Deer West came into the City of Red Deer, the city, before the amalgamation, could force the City Street through and thus serve this property.

Special Council Meeting

A special meeting of the Council was held in the Council Chamber, Monday afternoon, January 19th, to discuss the matter of bringing under the charge of the Council and Commissioners the secretarial work of the Board of Trade, Agricultural Society and Hospital Board.

Deputations were present from the Board of Trade and Agricultural Society, the Hospital Board, being represented by President F. E. Tallman, who had no power to act definitely owing to the Board not having met. Mayor Carswell welcomed the deputations, and the Board of Trade not being prepared to go on just then, the Agricultural Society was called upon to state their case. J. E. Cunningham said he had been appointed with A. Wylie and F. W. Galbraith as a deputation on behalf of the Agricultural Society to place before the Council the advisability of their taking over the secretarial part of the work by appointing a man to the city office who would act as secretary of the Board of Trade, Agricultural Society and Hospital Board, combined with the duty of city stenographer. He thought these things could all be worked together, and the man appointed be under the direct control of the Commissioners.

The Fair had grown considerably of late years, and it had become necessary to have a man all year round to attend to the work, and at one period of the year it would be necessary to have him give the whole of his time for six weeks to the work of the Fair, but the remainder of the year only a portion of his time would be required.

Mr. Cunningham went on to state that the forms supplied by the Government did not show very clearly the work of one year, a portion of the work and expenditure showing for two years, so that he proposed to give the Council a detailed account of the work, expenses and receipts of the Fair for the year 1913. This he did very clearly, showing that it would be necessary to raise the sum of \$2,500 for this year's Fair, and he showed that on the basis of the 1913 Fair, he did not see how it could be done for less. The success of a Fair depended on the exhibitors, and the 1913 Fair was certainly a success from the exhibitor's standpoint. There were 1,529 entrants, which spoke for itself. Our Fair should be carried on along the lines of progress now carried on. That is to say, live stock and dairying. This was not a grain growing district, but the market centre of dairying and live stock industries, which were growing so rapidly that they should be fostered more than any other line of business, and he believed the city would increase fifty per cent. in two years. He found the farmers heading towards more milch cows, though they were afraid, at first, to take all the time they produced, but with the present standing of the Laurentia Milk Co. and the possible opening up of other factories, he was sure that they could not produce too much milk. He felt certain that a B. C. firm, with whom he was in touch, would open a condensed milk factory in Red Deer, and he believed that the city would have the first to be assured of a good supply before they came, and by the city backing up the Fair, he thought they would be taking steps to foster these conditions. He knew the city had been very generous in the past. They owned the grounds, and the Fair should be a city enterprise, and he should have the right to say more in the matter than they had previously had in regard to expenditures, and decide now whether it is worth spending \$2,500 or not to keep the Fair up to its present standing. Nothing would be asked for buildings. Tents had been tried in lieu of extra buildings last year, and had proved very satisfactory.

A. Wylie said that he did not see much use in saying much. Mr. Cunningham had covered the ground in such a thorough manner. He felt, though, that in asking for \$2,500 that it was as little as they could get along with if they were to keep up with the present standing of the Fair. They must all know the worth of dairying in this district, and it would be wise to keep it up through competition, and make it better year by year. It was money well expended, and they would be making no mistake by doing all possible for the advancement of the Fair.

F. W. Galbraith said he had been appointed one of the deputation, but had not much to say. He was somewhat disappointed at the statement made by Mr. Cunningham. He thought that the \$1,500 given by the Council last year would enable them to break even, but the two government grants appearing in the year had made it necessary to keep the \$2,500 to make matters even. He thought the conditions were serious. The Fair had been brought to a good standard, and should be kept up to its present condition, and it was necessary to keep up the strong competition, and their duty was to maintain a strong Fair.

The Council was responsible for the Council. (Continued on Page 8)

Rural Deanery Meeting

The quarterly meeting of the Rural Deanery of Red Deer was held at the Parish Hall on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The Rural Dean presided. Archdeacon Dewdney attended and laid before the meeting several matters of importance, and expressed his appreciation of the successful effort of the parishes in the deanery in meeting their apportionment for 1913. Among those present were Rev. Paterson, Lacon, Goshy, Wright, Currie, Pine Lake; Harris, Stettin; Morgan, Munson; Holdom, Castor; Moore, Red Deer; and Messrs. Stalder, Castor; Palmer, Alex; Stent, er, Mirror; Fiske, Hillsdown; Jones, Lacombe; Allford, Pine Lake; Billingham and Ray, Red Deer; Bloomfield, Munson; Goshy, Mirror; Long, Goshy; Stettin, Stettin.

The Wednesday afternoon session was devoted to the apportionments of the sum required of the Deanery, \$950 in all, and to the discussion of ways and means over the Deanery. In the evening the work of laymen in the church was discussed by a number of the delegates. Thursday morning was devoted to Holy Communion, and address by the Archdeacon on the needs of self-sacrifice, and Bible study.

The generous offer of the Archdeacon that the Deanery hold its meetings at his residence in the future was gratefully accepted.

Annual Meeting of Women's Auxiliary

The annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of St. Luke's Church was held on Wednesday evening, 14th inst., at the Parish Hall, the President, Mrs. A. R. Stent, in the chair. After formal business was transacted, reports were read from the President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Doreas Secretary, after which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. B. Edington, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. T. S. Miller, 2nd Vice-President; Mrs. J. H. Hagedorn, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. G. G. Gyles, Doreas Treasurer; Mrs. S. Taylor, Junior Superintendent; Mrs. J. Green and Miss Stent, Baby Branch Superintendents. Delegates for the Calgary convention: Mrs. Stent, Mrs. Edgington, Mrs. Gudmundson. Substitutes: Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Malby.

The Late Mrs. Evans

Many people of this district will be sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. H. E. Evans, of Delburne, on Thursday last, from heart failure. Mrs. Evans came here with her husband and family from Minnesota, fourteen years ago, and settled on the John Henry farm, seven miles south west of Red Deer, where she resided up to twelve years ago, when she removed to Delburne. Mr. Evans, husband of the deceased, died seven years ago, and her second son, Harry, died fifteen months ago, which was a great blow to her, and she never really recovered from it, and had been ailing more or less since, but had only taken to her bed a day when the end came from heart failure. She leaves behind her five children: Mrs. H. Watson, Erskine; Mrs. Chas. McDougall, Strome; Willie, Walter and Olive at home; and a grandchild, and two brothers in South Dakota.

The funeral took place on Saturday last, the deceased being buried in the Red Deer Cemetery. H. G. Stone having charge of the arrangements.

Sudden Death of Arthur Barber

Word was received in Red Deer on Sunday last of the sudden death of Arthur Henry Barber at Lacombe Hospital on Saturday night. The deceased who, for some time past, had been living at Blackfalds, was for many years a resident of Red Deer, and previously to that he was living at Pine Lake. He was in Red Deer a couple of weeks ago, and was looking well at that time, and it came as a shock to the many who knew him when the news was received on Sunday. It appears that he was taken ill on Saturday last and by advice was removed to the Lacombe Hospital, where he died the same night from heart failure. Rev. C. W. G. Moore, who was notified of his death, at once called the news to the notice of the parish of Draycott, Somersetshire, England, and received a reply asking him to take charge of the remains. Mr. Barber was a member of the Sons of England Society, and they have undertaken the funeral arrangements. He will be laid to rest in the S.O.E. burial ground at the cemetery on Thursday, the first part of the service taking place in St. Luke's Church at 2 o'clock. All friends of the deceased are asked to attend the funeral procession.

Tom Marks Coming Here

Considerable interest is manifest with the theatre-going public in the approaching engagement at the Empress Theatre of Tom Marks and his splendid company, who will appear January 26th in the comedy success "The Golden Rule." This comedy has been approved and spoken of in complimentary terms by both the press and the public, and Mr. Marks' interpretation of the part of the Parish Priest has been highly commented upon. Besides its witty comedy it also contains a splendid plot, which is fascinating in its reality and sublimity in its attractive qualities. With a cast such as surrounds Mr. Marks this season one may expect something good. Don't forget the date and place, Empress Theatre, January 26th and 27th. Complete change each evening. Seats on sale at Gaetz-Cornett.

The Burns' anniversary concert, next Friday evening, in the Parish Hall, promises to be the concert of the season. Dance follows at 11 o'clock. Don't miss it.

"A" Sq'n 35th C.A.H.

ORDERS FOR THE WEEK:
(1) Orderly officers for the week: Lieut. Brown, Orderly N.C.O., Sgt. Quigley. Next for duty Lieut. Spt. and Corp. Lobb.
(2) Sgt. S. Harvey has been appointed caretaker of the Red Deer Armories.
(3) Recruit drill and refresher drill for officers and N.C.O.s, attending provisions school will commence Thursday night at 8 o'clock in the armories till further orders.
(4) Uniforms and equipment may be issued at any time to N.C.O.s, who will attend provisions school, and to men who will go to camp 1914.
(5) The N.C.O.s and men of the "A" troop are strictly on the strength of the squadron from this date.
(6) The attention of all concerned is directed to standing orders for use of armories, issued herewith.
(7) Men desiring to enlist may apply to any of the following Lieuts: L. F. Page, F. L. Brown, H. B. George and H. King.
O. C. "A" Sq'n 35th C.A.H.

Nine Months' Credit Auction Sale

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1914

Favored with instructions from Mr. G. Sigurdson, who is renting his farm, I will sell at his place, the S.E. 34-37-2, W. 5, 6 miles north and 1 mile west of Markerville, 6 miles south and 4 miles west of Sylvan Lake, all his live stock, farm implements, grain, feed and household furniture, as follows:

HORSES: Team of blacks, mare and gelding, 11 and 4 years old, weight about 2500 lbs.; black mare, 6 years, weight about 1000 lbs., in foal to a purebred Percheron horse; black gelding, 3 years old, 1300 lbs.; black mare, 4 years old, 1400 lbs.; black gelding, 2 years old, 1100 lbs.; black filly colt; teamgray and bay mare and gelding, aged.
IMPLEMENT: 8 foot tongue truck Deering binder; Massey-Harris mower; Deering rake; wagon; democrat; 2 sets of bob sleighs; cutter; Deering disc; Deering lever harrow; sulky plow; stubble plow.
2 sets of heavy team harness; set of democrat harness, good as new.
GRAIN AND FEED: About 300 bushels of barley; 350 bushels of oats; about 20 tons of upland hay; 2 tons of timothy hay.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE: Home Comfort range, Moffat heating stove, Magnet cream separator, Singer sewing machine, cream can, 2 iron bedsteads and mattresses, table, one rocker, 6 kitchen chairs, chest of drawers, clock, two lamps, window shades, window screens, pots, pans, kitchen utensils, 4 oak barrels, barrel churn and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS: All sums of \$20 and under cash. Over that amount a credit of nine months will be given purchaser furnishing approved joint bankable note bearing interest at 8 per cent. from date of sale until due, and 10 per cent. after due until paid. 5 per cent. discount allowed for cash on sums over \$20.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Lunch at noon.
Don't forget the date, Thursday, January 29th.
G. SIGURDSON, Owner, Box 34, Markerville.
E. S. GRIMSON, Clerk.
A. ROEBERS, Auctioneer.
Jan 21, 1914.

N. White Auctioneer

GAETZ AVENUE NORTH - RED DEER

New and Secondhand Furniture To Clear at SPECIAL PRICES

Bed, Spring and Mattress complete, from \$5.00
NEW DRESSERS—
Surface Oak Reg. price 20.50 Sell at 18.00
" " " " 16.00 " 14.00
" " " " 10.75 " 9.50
Early English " " 10.75 " 9.50
Set of Six Dinners Regular Price 10.00 for 8.50
New Mission Round Extension Table 15.00 for 13.75
" " Bedroom Tables 3.00 for 2.75
A large variety of Chairs and Rockers at reduced prices.
VERY SPECIAL—Six full Suit Lengths of Scotch Tweed to clear at 5.00 per length, worth \$12

OLIVE OIL

During the last few years the general public have begun to realize the wonderful properties of Pure Olive Oil as a food and as a medicine. We have it in two forms which are both popular.

PURE OLIVE OIL
We have the pure Olive Oil which is imported by us from Southern France and is of a superior quality.
It is sold in bottles at 30c. and 50c. for in tins of 1 1/2 gallon at \$1.25 or 1/2 gallon at \$2.25.
This is a new preparation which has been put on the Market to meet the requirements of those who cannot take the Oil in its Pure Form. It is an admirable Tonic and will be found of great benefit to any one who needs a general building up tonic. Sold in \$1.00 bottles.
The Rexall Store
The Gaetz-Cornett Drug & Book Co.

SANOL

An effective remedy for the removal of Kidney and Gall Stones, Kidney and Bladder troubles, Gravel, Rheumatic Pains, ailments of Uric Acid origin; endorsed by physicians and surgeons.

PRICE \$1.50

Correspondence invited. Free literature and testimonials from

THE SANOL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

For sale at all leading druggists.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency in the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of the homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within ten miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader, in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

CHOICE OF AWARD

Old Man's Peculiar Will Develops Good and Bad Traits of Nephews.

By GEORGE ELMER COBB.

"And I hereby bequeath and devise to my nephews, Ralph Davis and Jonas Greer, the house on Main street and the house on Railroad street, my trust that they will make the choice of awarding the same."

The lawyer read this extract from the will of old Peter Davis in a single tone. There was a long sigh of relief from Jonas Greer, and a pleased expression on the face of Ralph Davis. Good old Uncle Peter had not forgotten them, even if he had given a goodly portion of his worldly goods to charity.

"Further," the lawyer continued his reading, "the first one of said nephews making five thousand dollars, the same shall be received in full payment for the old homestead."

There was due speculation among the gossips of Brandon for a week after that, as to which of the fortunate heirs of old Peter Davis would receive the best property award.

"The place on Main street was the choice of the two residences. The house was modern, the neighbors were of the best social set in the village, the street was paved. The Railroad street place had a neat but old-fashioned cottage. Main street was a broad tree-lined thoroughfare. Railroad street had half of its area taken up by tracks, sidings and freight houses. The Greers had no children. There were two pretty, curly-headed tots in the Davis family.

After thinking and debating over the matter at the end of a week the trustees of the Davis estate awarded the Main street property to the Greers.

"It's a burning shame, Ralph!" said outspoken Mrs. Davis. "There is no right or justice to it. Everybody knows it, everybody is scandalized."

"Oh, we're property owners now, and shouldn't complain," reminded her husband in a pleasant way.

"But think of it, Jonas Greer has no children, and we have. It is dangerous for them so near the railroad tracks."

"That's a relative and he placed the Greers again on their feet in a substantial way. His pensioners, however, never failed to exploit 'the advantage taken of them' by the whole, soulless fellow who understood how to enjoy prosperity because he had known adversity."

CARVING CAMEOS

This Delicate Process Was Not Known to the Ancient Greeks and Romans.

"That to tear up, when we are so nicely settled here!" "As well as the Greers?" inquired Ralph archly.

"Yes, we are!" declared the staunch little woman. "It's been just delightful, and we have made it a real home. Well, the new one may suit you better," predicted the husband. In fact, Madge, I have decided to buy the old homestead."

"Why, where, how can you get five thousand dollars?" "The railroad company are giving us twelve thousand dollars. It is three times the value of this place, but my trust that they will make the choice of awarding the same."

The delighted little woman broke down and cried for sheer joy.

About all the family did that evening was to scan the prospect before them and plan out the golden life of the future. The old Davis homestead was a real place—a roomy, comfortable house with beautiful gardens and a small farm area behind it sufficient to pay the expenses of the family.

The next morning Mrs. Greer met her neighbor on the street. The latter noticed that she seemed her last season's dress rather keenly. Then, when she heard that the Greers were giving a large party and she was not invited, Mrs. Davis realized that the upstairs Greers were ashamed of their supposedly humble friends of former times.

The whole town knew of what they called their good luck, one morning the sale of the little house on Railroad street was the gossip of the village. Jonas Greer heard of it with a sense of indignation. He felt wronged. Then he suddenly recalled a certain scheme ending in a bribe, and kept his conclusion to himself.

Glum and sullen, Mrs. Greer grew sharp voiced and thin over the "freak of chance" that had placed her despised neighbor in affluence. She suffered worse when her humiliated neighbor faced her. The railroad people proceeded to build their noisy, smoke belching shops within fifty feet of the Greer residence.

In the meantime the social strivings of the Greers had led them to mortgage their house and to buy more expensive. They sold their equity in the place for a song, and went to live in a rented flat.

Ralph Davis had too good a heart to neglect a relative and he placed the Greers again on their feet in a substantial way. His pensioners, however, never failed to exploit 'the advantage taken of them' by the whole, soulless fellow who understood how to enjoy prosperity because he had known adversity."

(Copyright, 1912, by W. G. Chapman.)

He Placed Both Ways.

Sheridan Master, former speaker of the Michigan house of representatives, tells the following story of one of his early cases as a lawyer:

A negro was arrested for stealing a car and the court appointed Mr. Master to defend him. The colored man had never talked to a lawyer before and didn't fancy the idea very much, preferring to try the case himself.

After a short conference between Mr. Master and the negro the court asked the negro how he wanted his attorney. The latter rose slowly and said:

"Judge, your honor, I please not to act as my attorney, but I want you to call and I want you to do my case for me."—Richmond Times Dispatch.

Had All Kinds of Money, Literally.

Black dropped in on White's office and invited him to dinner, stating that he had "all kinds of money." White accepted the invitation, and they dined well—so well, in fact, that White's check was presented to Black he gasped, and in a hoarse whisper requested a loan of White. "This check amounts to \$1.97," he explained, "and I've got only \$1.91."

"You said you had all kinds of money," White replied disgustedly. "So I have," Black replied, with a drawing his possessions from his pocket. "I've got a dollar bill, a 50-cent piece, a quarter, a dime, a nickel and a penny. Now, how many more kinds could you expect a fellow to have?"

Morning After.

"Dearest," says the bonny bride. "I just can't get a bit of heat from that gas range, and the kitchen is full of the most delicious smell."

The gentle bridegroom goes to the kitchen, shuts off the gas, opens the doors and windows and after a while explains slowly and patiently:

"You know, darling, the gas has to be lighted before it will produce heat."

Fashion's Slants.

"Ma," said Ethelinda, "is my hat on 't'night?"

"Perfectly, my dear."

"Then it's wrong. It ought to be on one side of my head and down over my left eye."—Washington Star.

FIRST WHEAT EXPORTED

Shipment of Less Than 1,000 Bushels Was Sent From Manitoba

On Oct. 21, 1913, the first commercial shipment of wheat out of Manitoba was made. The shipment was made by the pioneer merchants of Winnipeg, Higgins and Young, and the 357 1/2 bushels of hard wheat shipped to Steele Brothers, seedsmen of Toronto, was for seed purposes. The price paid in Winnipeg was 90 cents per bushel.

It took a number of farmers in that city to make up a shipment that would be considered a really worth while of any modern Manitoba farmer. The wheat was collected in small quantities from farmers in several districts near Winnipeg and sacked by Higgins and Young.

The invoice, in the fine copper-plate hand-writing of David Young, is dated Oct. 21, 1913, indicating that the shipment was made up and ready for shipment several days before it was actually started on what was then the long journey to Toronto. The freight rate in that day was just 35c cents per bushel.

China boasts of the world's longest bridge, extending 1,100 miles over an arm of the Yellow Sea, and supported by 300 stone arches.

Germany is actually increasing her imports of Canadian wheat.

WESTERN HOME MARKET

The Army of Consumers Make it an Inviting Field for Manufacturers

Some idea of the enormous consuming power of the Prairie Provinces may be gathered from the statistics supplied by the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau, who, at great labor and with commendable enterprise, definitely ascertained the number of straight pins used in the blintz in Winnipeg in the year 1911. The following are a few of the figures.

Agricultural implements, 2,130; wire nails, fencing, 1,530; cement, 1,180; furniture, 1,090; hardware, 1,042; sugar, 972; paper, 868; machinery, 768; carriages and wagons, 712; iron pipe, 652; stoves and ranges, 584; canned goods, 571; brick, 539; barrels, 514; sewer and drain pipe, 487; auto mobiles, 426; glass (window and plate) 406. These are only a few of the principal items. Already a stir is being made in the manufacture of some of these lines in the West.

There is abundant opportunity, however, for new factories. When these thousands of carloads of products, the bulk of which are now manufactured in Eastern Canada, are turned out in Western workshops, employment will be furnished for an army of workers, and with their wives and families, will provide a profitable market for the varied products of mixed farming.

But what is perhaps more important from a national standpoint, the manufacture of the vast quantities of goods now imported from the United States will rapidly increase in the West in the next few years if our present trade policy is maintained. The time will come when the West will manufacture sufficiently for practically all its needs.

Already many American factories are locating branches in the West. This is a most desirable movement as it retains in Canada money which would otherwise be circulated among the workmen, merchants and farmers of the United States. Every Canadian, whether he is of the East or West, should be a firm advocate of the policy which is calculated to further manufacturing development in the West, and thus create a balance wheel for the enormous agricultural development which has taken place in that section of the country during the past decade.

THOUGHT HIS TIME HAD COME

Visitor Could Scarcely Be Blamed for Hastening From a Treat Like That.

Clayton B. Temple, one of the oldest members of the Delaware County Bar association, had the scare of his life recently. Mr. Temple owns a number of tenant houses in Munich.

He was seeking John Proctor, stage carpenter for a local theater, to hire him to do some repair work on one of the houses at the theater for Proctor.

"Just go to the stage door in the alley, pull it back and go inside. He is in there," Temple was told. He hesitated for a moment, but then he went in.

Temple, following instructions, opened the stage door to enter. A black mustached man, swarthy of feature and glowering of teeth, met him, shouting: "Villain, you shall pay dearly for this! Die the death of a dog, you hound!"

"Not me!" Temple exclaimed, as he ran at jack rabbit speed down the alley to the nearest policeman.

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Capital paid up	9,925,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	8,100,000
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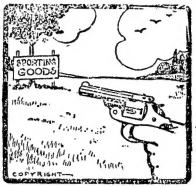
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SOLE AGENTS for RED DEER

Special Meeting of Council

A special meeting of the Council was held in the Council Chamber on Thursday night, January 15, Mayor Carscallen presiding, with a full attendance of members present.

The first business was a statement presented and read by A. T. Stephenson, city clerk, as to the amount of taxes collected and outstanding for the year 1913, the same having been sworn to before Jos. Wallace, J.P.

Total taxes due, including arrears \$53,321.20—\$101,019.34 Collected \$55,321.20—\$101,019.34

Arrears \$43,321.20—\$101,019.34

A petition was then presented by a number of ratepayers of West Park, Red Deer, asking Council to call a public meeting to discuss the question of the incorporation of the two named places into a village, and to find out what the City of Red Deer were prepared to offer in the matter.

The petition was discussed, and it was finally decided, on motion, to place the use of the city hall at the service of the petitioners, the Council to attend the same, and the city to be fixed by the Commissioners after communicating with the petitioners.

QUESTION OF ASSESSMENT

The question of assessment for 1914 was the main business of the evening.

The Mayor called for opinions as to which would be the best way of discussing the question, and it was decided to discuss it in committee of the whole.

Alderman Bottrell, in rising to open the question, said that he had never in the past been in favor of the present system of assessment, and he was still of the same opinion, and hoped there would be a change made. But as we had the tax on land alone, we must abide by it. But we have to raise several thousand dollars more this year, and the question was how to accomplish that with the least resistance.

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under present conditions a firm could open up for a few months, and then if they desired, get 'out without bearing their portion of taxes. In Nova Scotia, where he had been in business, he had been called upon to pay a deposit of \$300 to the Council, which they held for two years, and then returned with interest of 5 per cent.

He did not anticipate any trouble in fixing a rental basis. Any person owning the premises would be assessed on the rate they would rent to outsiders. He did not think the rentals during 1913 were lower than 1912 on an average, and if he was taxed himself on a business rental he would have to pay a lot more than he was paying at present, but he believed it was the best method, and he wanted to go on record as being in favor of an equal basis for taxation, and only license those who required it for regulation.

Alderman Carscallen had not been able to give the matter all the attention required, but felt pretty well satisfied with the tax on land as far as it went. He felt it was only a failure because we had struck hard times. This was where the single tax failed, wherever it had been tried on a falling market. So long as everything was advancing in price the single tax system was a success. Had times been better, we should not have needed it, and he would be glad to see it continued at least another year. He realized that we were face to face with a very serious task. We had to realize this year some \$6,000 extra to meet our obligations, and he was willing to try out any new plan that would solve a problem to the matter. He did not see that the rental basis of taxation would make a lot of difference; it would only mean about two mills on the dollar, and it seemed feasible, although he could see difficulties in the way.

Alderman Cote said he felt a bit hampered in expressing his opinion to the full extent because of being a business man. He would, however, say he was opposed to a business tax on general principles, and would not favor or vote for more than a five per cent. basis if it was sought in. He believed we should find a solution by curtailing expenses and cut down last year's assessment 20 per cent., an adjustment that would satisfy a large number of ratepayers who were not satisfied with present assessments. That would, of course, raise the mills, but he did not think we would raise 20 mills on the dollar, and if we got off at that he should have no kick coming. He himself would rather pay that than a business tax. He felt that a business tax was not just, and he treated the W. E. Lord Co. and J. M. Carscallen, believing the latter would get the worst end of the stick instead of equality. He did not see either how we could get off as far as the professional men went. Take a doctor: You could only tax him on his office, which was small, and so he would not be paying his equal share of the taxes. He believed the law of supply and demand regulated rents in slow years, but not so much in other years, and, for reasons for thinking so. As to police and fire protection, he believed it was coming more to merchants on Ross and Gaetz Aves. because they paid more.

Alderman Watson said he, not being a business man, it did not affect him as such, and he thought that whatever tax was put on the business man it would be paid out of the business, or he would have to quit business. He thought the business men were the biggest kickers on the present assessment, and that the residential ratepayers were generally satisfied. It would be a good thing if they could get together and co-operate the estimates, and cut them down where possible, and he would like to hear the matter discussed a whole lot more before he would be prepared to express his opinion on it.

Alderman Bottrell replied to different points that had been brought out by the Mayor and Alderman during discussion, and said he quite realized that the rental basis would perhaps not be perfect in reaching all that it should, but thought it would be impossible to get a perfect system.

Alderman Bottrell and Lord moved to divide the subject into two sections, 1913, second session, providing for the assessment of all persons carrying any trade, business, or profession, within the limits of the city.

This motion carried after a vote was distinctly understood that if the Alderman found any new light on the subject they could defeat the scheme by voting against the by-law.

SALARIES.

The next order of business was regulation of salaries. Mayor Carscallen retired, and Alderman Bottrell acted as Chairman of Committee. The Mayor's salary was the first taken.

Alderman Smith said that he thought \$1,000 was not too much to pay the Mayor. He did not see how we could reduce it, considering the amount of work he had to do and the hours he put in, which meant a big loss to his business.

Alderman Watson concurred with Alderman Smith in that the duties of the Mayor were such that he must have to neglect his business a great deal.

Alderman Bottrell said he knew from his own experience that it was a losing proposition, but would like to hear the matter fully discussed.

Alderman Cote said he had no desire to cut the Mayor's salary. He believed in fair remuneration, but in going over the salary list he felt it was a very heavy one and should be cut down.

It was finally decided to let the Mayor's salary remain as last year at \$1,000.

The City Solicitor's salary was next under discussion.

Alderman Cote wanted to know what duties were imposed on the Solicitor.

City Clerk Stephenson produced the by-laws and read the Solicitor's duties.

It was decided to leave the matter over for the present, also City Clerk Stephenson, also City Clerk George.

Police salaries were next in order.

Alderman Cote said he believed we could do with one night policeman, and by doing away with one man we should curtail quite an expense to the city.

Alderman Carscallen did not agree. He thought the hours divided between two men would be too long and place too much of a strain on the Chief of Police, who had a lot of office work to do, and in case of a disturbance one policeman at night was often handicapped. Then the greater protection from fire by having the city patrolled was worth the extra salary.

Alderman Cote said he had no kick coming against the police. It was merely a matter of trying to curtail expenses. It was decided to allow the police salaries to remain as they were: Chief Anderson \$100, Alce Robertson \$75, and M. Reidy \$70.

Chief Meeres' salary was next taken up.

Alderman Watson thought there was too much money being paid for the position of Fire Chief in a city the size of Red Deer. The chief in Strathcona, before amalgamation with Edmonton, was only getting \$60 a month, and \$135 was more than the job was worth here. He wanted to say, though, that he thought Chief Meeres was a very efficient officer.

Mayor Carscallen did not think it wise to cut down the salary of the fire chief, because we were getting such splendid service from the fire brigade, which was due to the manner in which they were trained and handled by Chief Meeres.

Alderman Smith believed in paying good wages to good men, and did not want to see the Chief's wages cut down.

Alderman Bottrell said, while the wage might be high, it would be poor business, to cut it down having one given it. It would be like saying the chief was not efficient.

It was finally decided to let Chief Meeres' salary remain as at present, \$135 per month.

Chief Meeres had recommended that W. Scott get a raise of \$5, but it was agreed that A. Taylor and W. Scott, drivers, be retained at their present wage, \$75 and \$70 respectively.

The wage of the city foreman was next discussed. Alderman Watson moved that the city foreman be paid \$100 a month, and he was capable of doing the work for which he was paid. He did not think he was a proper man for the job, not having proper experience, and he was not a foreman. He thought that he should be dismissed from his present job and given another one. He considered himself a good fireman, and he was willing to testify to the fact that no matter what time of night the fire alarm sounded Mr. Millin was always at the station to see that there was water enough to put out a fire.

Alderman Cote said he was in favor of doing away with a foreman for the next two or three months. He did not think Scott Millin was capable of doing the work for which he was paid. He did not think he was a proper man for the job, not having proper experience, and he was not a foreman. He thought that he should be dismissed from his present job and given another one. He considered himself a good fireman, and he was willing to testify to the fact that no matter what time of night the fire alarm sounded Mr. Millin was always at the station to see that there was water enough to put out a fire.

Alderman Watson said he had been giving the matter a lot of attention, but had not decided as to what was the best course to take. He felt that Mr. Millin's methods might be improved on in some instances.

Moved by Alderman Watson and Bottrell—that Mr. Millin, Foreman of the Fire Department, be asked to tender his resignation on account of no public work being done at present, and that he be given the usual month's notice. Carried.

It was finally decided to let the Mayor's salary remain as last year at \$1,000.

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Alderman Cote wanted to know what duties were imposed on the Solicitor.

City Clerk Stephenson produced the by-laws and read the Solicitor's duties.

It was decided to leave the matter over for the present, also City Clerk Stephenson, also City Clerk George.

Police salaries were next in order.

Alderman Cote said he believed we could do with one night policeman, and by doing away with one man we should curtail quite an expense to the city.

Alderman Carscallen did not agree. He thought the hours divided between two men would be too long and place too much of a strain on the Chief of Police, who had a lot of office work to do, and in case of a disturbance one policeman at night was often handicapped. Then the greater protection from fire by having the city patrolled was worth the extra salary.

Alderman Cote said he had no kick coming against the police. It was merely a matter of trying to curtail expenses. It was decided to allow the police salaries to remain as they were: Chief Anderson \$100, Alce Robertson \$75, and M. Reidy \$70.

Chief Meeres' salary was next taken up.

Alderman Watson thought there was too much money being paid for the position of Fire Chief in a city the size of Red Deer. The chief in Strathcona, before amalgamation with Edmonton, was only getting \$60 a month, and \$135 was more than the job was worth here. He wanted to say, though, that he thought Chief Meeres was a very efficient officer.

Mayor Carscallen did not think it wise to cut down the salary of the fire chief, because we were getting such splendid service from the fire brigade, which was due to the manner in which they were trained and handled by Chief Meeres.

Alderman Smith believed in paying good wages to good men, and did not want to see the Chief's wages cut down.

Alderman Bottrell said, while the wage might be high, it would be poor business, to cut it down having one given it. It would be like saying the chief was not efficient.

It was finally decided to let Chief Meeres' salary remain as at present, \$135 per month.

Chief Meeres had recommended that W. Scott get a raise of \$5, but it was agreed that A. Taylor and W. Scott, drivers, be retained at their present wage, \$75 and \$70 respectively.

The wage of the city foreman was next discussed. Alderman Watson moved that the city foreman be paid \$100 a month, and he was capable of doing the work for which he was paid. He did not think he was a proper man for the job, not having proper experience, and he was not a foreman. He thought that he should be dismissed from his present job and given another one. He considered himself a good fireman, and he was willing to testify to the fact that no matter what time of night the fire alarm sounded Mr. Millin was always at the station to see that there was water enough to put out a fire.

Alderman Cote said he was in favor of doing away with a foreman for the next two or three months. He did not think Scott Millin was capable of doing the work for which he was paid. He did not think he was a proper man for the job, not having proper experience, and he was not a foreman. He thought that he should be dismissed from his present job and given another one. He considered himself a good fireman, and he was willing to testify to the fact that no matter what time of night the fire alarm sounded Mr. Millin was always at the station to see that there was water enough to put out a fire.

Alderman Watson said he had been giving the matter a lot of attention, but had not decided as to what was the best course to take. He felt that Mr. Millin's methods might be improved on in some instances.

Moved by Alderman Watson and Bottrell—that Mr. Millin, Foreman of the Fire Department, be asked to tender his resignation on account of no public work being done at present, and that he be given the usual month's notice. Carried.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SCOTTISH YOUNG

LADY WANTED.

In every district in Alberta, to handle agency for a paper devoted to the interests of the Scottish population of the west. Money making proposition. Address THE WESTERN SCOT, 410, Third Street East, Calgary.

TO LET.
A small house with furnace. Apply CUNNINGHAM LAND COMPANY, Red Deer, Nov. 5.

MODERN HOUSE TO RENT.
A fully modern, seven-roomed house, in central location, to rent. Fully furnished or unfurnished. Apply Mrs. M. A. Welton, 2nd Ave. N. E., or J. E. Welton, News Block, Jan. 7, t.

FOR SALE.
A few pure-bred White Wyandotte, Buff Orpington and Plymouth Rock fowl. Cheap. Apply at News Office, Jan. 14.

GASOLINE ENGINE FOR SALE.
One I.H.C. 12-horse, portable gasoline engine, wood saw and grinder. Been in use about four months. Price \$600. For further information apply to D. P. MILLER, Blackfalds, Jan. 14, 3v1.

HORSES FOR SALE.
Some fine young geldings and fillies for sale, broken and unbroken; also some half bred Hackney drivers, well broken, not afraid of autos, plenty of grain in them, and will be sold reasonable. Apply to J. R. RICHARDS & SONS, Red Deer, Jan. 20, 1913.

NOTICE.
Strayed on my place, the S. W. 2-37-1, N. 5, since November 15th, one black and white spotted cow, about two years old. Owner can have same by paying expenses. Dec. 21, 3v1.

NOTICE.
I have five acres in the famous

The News

RED DEER, ALBERTA.
Published Every Wednesday Morning
at The News Block, Gazette Ave.
South.
Subscription \$1.00 per year if paid
in advance.
\$1.50 if not paid in advance.
ADVERTISING RATES ON
APPLICATION.
JNO. A. CAIRN,
Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1914

A GREAT AID TO

MIXED FARMING.

Aiding the live stock industry of the West is an important feature of the Conservative Government's policy of aid to agriculture. In 1913 \$200,000 was spent in distributing pure bred male horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, mostly in the West, for the benefit of the farmers who wish to engage in mixed farming. This year \$400,000 will be devoted to this purpose. Last year the work was handicapped by the delay occasioned by Liberal obstruction in parliament. This year the work is already well in hand and the campaign carefully outlined.

During the coming season over 1,000 head of pure bred male horses, cattle, hogs and sheep will be distributed among the settlers of Western Canada and without expense to the settler. Although this work has only been carried on eight months, its popularity and its importance to the settlers has been recognized. For the first time in twenty years the farmers of Canada are receiving substantial aid and encouragement from the federal government.

WHEN CROOKEDNESS

WAS CONDONED.

During the long debauch of graft, crookedness and corruption, not a protest was heard from the leading Liberal journal in Western Canada. The Winnipeg Free Press. Recently another Liberal journal in Winnipeg called attention to the senior Grit organ during fifteen years of political debauchery. It said:

"If the Free Press could point to one single instance in which, during the long period of vicious apostasy on the part of the Liberal party, it offered a single protest in the name, not only of independence and decency in politics, but because of the curse of party slavery, it would be in a much better position today to induce the public to take it seriously."

It was this same Free Press that carried on the slander campaign against the electors of Macdonald, and Hon. Robert Rogers. The falsity of its charges was exposed by the recent Macdonald election.

As the junior Liberal organ in Winnipeg says, the Free Press for fifteen years was dumb, while the most degrading debauchery was rampant. It was blind to wrongdoing in its own party and deliberately lied to attempt to fasten on its opponents infamous practices that it had encouraged and fattened on for fifteen years.

WESTERN SETTLERS

WELCOME CHANGES.

Settlers in the outlying districts in the West have welcomed the change in the administration of the public domain which took place on the advent of the Conservative administration. Under the Laurier Government, Dominion Lands agencies were few and homestead inspectors with out power to assist the settlers but with power to coerce. Going to the land offices frequently entailed journeys of great length, hardship and inconvenience. Under the administration of the department of interior by Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. Dr. Roche many new Dominion Lands agencies and sub-agencies were created, bringing them nearer the settler.

Another important change in this department has still further aided the settler; homestead inspectors are now empowered in outlying districts and in special cases in all districts to take application for patents. This relieves the settler from the inconvenience and expense of making a long trip and of taking his witnesses with him. Frequently this expense was beyond the means of the settler. The present Government sends the officials to the settler to relieve the settler of expense. Such a change cannot but be welcomed by the western settlers.

A NAVAL EMERGENCY.

DOES EXIST.

Admiral Mahan, the great American naval historian, and one of the world's greatest authorities on naval defence and armaments, has just published a valuable contribution to the question of British naval defence. He presages Britain's decline in its determination to preserve the Empire by maintaining naval supremacy that Admiral Mahan has come to the

conclusion that: "The British navy cannot abandon the Mediterranean without disaster to the Empire, but cannot hold the Mediterranean without disaster to Great Britain."

Admiral Mahan recognizes the emergency which confronts the Empire. Loss of naval supremacy means the disintegration of the Empire. His conclusions are, summed up thus:

"The British navy cannot abandon the Mediterranean without disaster to the Empire, but cannot hold the Mediterranean without disaster to Great Britain."

"At the present moment," he says, "the mere safety of the British Islands is connected to be so far imperilled that it has prompted a radical change in the distribution of the British navy, the leading feature of which is concentrated around the islands themselves of a very large majority of the battleship force."

"Subordinate to this, but directly related, has been the withdrawal of the Mediterranean fleet from Malta to Gibraltar as its definite headquarters. England's naval force is too few in units for distribution in both British seas, and the Mediterranean division to be advanced as far as in former days."

"Thus analyzed, the situation itself proclaims more forcibly than words can the effect upon British naval power of the development of the German fleet and by the coincident reduction of the British intended naval strength from the two-power standard to that of a 60 per cent. standard."

"This reduction, although the basis for the estimated percentage is the German navy only, is of itself a withdrawal from the advanced position which is regarded as no longer tenable. Whether it is proper and necessary is a matter too intricate for the pronouncement of a foreigner."

"The avowed and executed purpose of Germany to force her navy, and the rivalry between Italy and Austria, insuring a similar, if smaller, development in the eastern Mediterranean, constitute the main elements of the contemporary naval situation on the long period of vicious apostasy on the part of the Liberal party. That the Near East will continue for generation to be the tinderbox which it has been for the half century past is more than ever likely from the events of the last twelve months."

"If a general war should grow out of the present critical situation, how certain can the British navy be of its power to guarantee the security of Egypt and Suez? Such security, if maintained, would imply all most inevitably the power to act offensively also in the neighboring waters."

"The British Empire needs the whole sea, for its Imperial naval effectiveness is dependent upon the movement of fleets essential to the existence of the Empire."

While Great Britain and the other great Dominions are straining every effort to preserve the integrity of the Empire by maintaining the Empire's naval supremacy, Canada is prevented from assisting by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the separatist wing of the Liberal party. The fate of the Empire is dependent upon the naval supremacy of the Empire. Canada is the greatest of the Dominions and Britain's naval supremacy is dependent upon Canada's participation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his antique senators have prevented Canada from its share in shouldering the burden of the Empire.

The fate of the Empire will be decided by the Conservative administration, choice between Laurier and Separation or Borden and the Empire.

The commission which investigated the building of the Transcontinental Railway found that the Liberal Government had wasted three times as much as the whole cost of the road, according to the celebrated estimate of Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Here the British Admiralty attempting to deal with important naval matters without calling in the aid of Rear Admiral Pugsley, Commander Michael Clark or the other Canadian experts. Ridiculous! Absurd! It's enough to make a horse laugh!

The magnificent fight put up by the Liberals in York, N.B., where the Conservative candidate was elected by acclamation, shows how eager the Opposition is to test the naval policy of that province. Mr. Pugsley said—but it doesn't really matter what Mr. Pugsley said, does it?

Z. A. Lash, K.C., one of the prominent Toronto Liberals who broke from their party on the reciprocal issue, now says that the Borden Government did right in introducing the naval bill, which the Liberal senators killed last session. So think the best men in the Liberal party all over Canada.

Dr. Michael Clark told a Cape Breton audience, a short time ago, he was sorry he had ever settled in the west. Michael, you're a piker! And that, after all the people of the west have done for you. The people begin to have a feeling somewhat akin to reciprocity in this sentiment expressed by our member.

Down in Ontario they are talking of state ownership of fisheries. When the Laurier Government was in power it handed over enormously valuable fishing rights to party favorites for a few paltry dollars. These fishing rights covered the great lakes of this western country, and were worth tens of thousands of dollars. Is it any wonder the cost of living went up?

SYLVAN LAKE

Corner Gossip Leads to Lively Council Meetings

The adjourned meeting of the Village Council to permit of the investigation of the Council's books by Councillor Mann who, brimful of rumor, or, as he himself put it, "greenback seed and imaginary evils, took place at the court house on Monday, 12th inst. The village, a little less apathetic than usual, was in evidence to the extent of five taxpayers, two of whom were present on business, and in addition there was the village constable, also on duty. Again a pleasant conversational evening was passed, some of the public even joining in the discussions, and there was just sufficient "finger" imparted to some of the reporters to make the evening quite amusing to the onlookers.

Councillor Mann, still playing the part of the new broom, again obtained the adjournment of the meeting, this time on the question of the reduction of the salary of the village Treasurer by \$100.00 per annum, a further suggestion of his being that the money thus saved should be spent on the appointment of a practical and efficient village constable, all public work undertaken by the Council. Apparently the adjournment was asked for to allow Mr. Mann time to produce a competent man willing to take on the work of Secretary-Treasurer at the reduced rate. Before the meeting adjourned Councillor Mann succeeded in getting a resolution passed increasing the village constable's salary \$60.00 per annum for extra work "he was likely to have to do"—the words are the words of Laurier's speech, whose face was a picture of happiness and contentment, made no public objection to the increase.

The second adjourned meeting took place the following day at 2 p.m. an hour somewhat in advance of that originally intended, as Councillor Mann hot-foot with more "street talk" demanded immediately another investigation of the Council's books. The investigation took place at the hour mentioned above, to the discomfiture of Councillor Mann and the triumph of the Conservative wing of the Council. The Secretary-Treasurer, who was re-elected at his old salary, seconded by Mr. Mann.

There ends as far as the Council is concerned, a most unimportant episode. That most may be heard of the matter in other quarters is more than probable. In every community there are a few mean-spirited and vindictive people who derive their pleasure from circulating, should a false statement be traced to them, they always deny its parentage. That an elected Councillor, however clean his motives should allow himself to be used for the propagation of such lies and be the means of creating slurs on the Council to which he belongs, is to be regretted in the interests of the community at large. According to the advice, new brooms are always supposed to sweep clean; in this case Councillor Mann has allowed his credulity to get the better of his common sense. That, in the future, when he has acquired the necessary experience, Mr. Mann will, there is no doubt, stand out as an able and conscientious Councillor, but he must learn to trust to himself alone and not allow himself to be biased by the unhealthy title-tattle that is always rampant in a small community.

Mr. Sam Grimson has been elected to the Road Improvement Board, and it is said that a \$4,000 scheme affecting the road into the village from the south west will be proceeded with at once.

CONCERT AT SYLVAN LAKE.

One of the most amusing entertainments of the winter, although one at the Lake was carried out on Thursday evening last at Heenan's Hall, when Mr. H. Nelson Dickson, an endeavor to give the village a treat, organized a party of the district with a greater amount of hearty laughter than they have experienced for some considerable time. The variety of the concert were provided by Mr. and Mrs. Roy Wells and Mrs. Wilkinson on the violin and piano. Mr. Roy Wells gave excellent violin solos, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Wells. Mr. Golden sang two ballads in a charming manner, and Mr. LeSaunier sang "Au clair de la Lune" with considerable effect. The recitation was purely humorous. Mr.

and Mrs. H. Nelson Dickson gave humorous recitations. The Two Pious-pious (Messrs. LeSaunier and Dickson) missed a laugh on their own appearance as they were supposed to represent L'Entente Cordiale. Mr. Doc Loiseleur gave some very quaint new ditties in the form of two Runts (Messrs. LeSaunier and Dickson) kept the audience in a roar with their "patter" entertainment, and Mr. Lou Loiseleur ended the first part of the programme with a cleverly executed step dance. Nearly every item on the programme was encoored, and the audience was left in an excellent mood for the production of the farce "Box and Cox" which, staged-managed by Mr. Gover, followed on. Mr. Gover played the Hatter, Dr. Simpson the Printer, and Mrs. Simpson the Editor. They were all acted with great vigor and intensity, causing this little piece of fun, to go with a swing that fairly captivated the audience.

Mr. Dickson, in thanking all those who had helped him in the venture, announced that the "takings" were \$25.30, and the expenses \$17.70, leaving a balance of \$7.60 towards the regatta deficit. That the hall was not full, and people turned away for want of room, is a misfortune for those who have not yet seen the show of a great evening's entertainment.

Presbyterian Church Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of Knox Presbyterian Church, Red Deer, was well up to the average of past years, and the most happy and good feeling prevailed throughout. The officers of the different organizations were on hand with carefully prepared reports, which in all cases showed an advance in the work of the different departments during the year. Rev. Mr. Brown conducted the opening devotional exercises and prayer over the business meeting. Reports were submitted and adopted as follows: Session, presented by the pastor; Sunday School, presented by Miss Myrtle Smith; Women's Missionary Society, Home Department, by Mrs. McEwan and Mrs. McDougall; Women's Missionary Society, Foreign Department, by Mrs. McEwan and Mrs. McDougall; by Secretary of meeting; Ladies' Aid, Mrs. Stone and Mrs. Murphy; Chinese Sunday School, by the pastor; choir, by Mrs. Stone and Miss Myrtle Smith; Board of Management, Mr. John Malcolm, Chairman, and Mr. Wm. Robertson, Secretary-Treasurer. The Treasurer's report was very exhaustive and showed that in the face of the adverse prevailing conditions, the church had met all current expenses, had done considerable improvement work during the year, and created in 1912, as well. Missionary gifts were over the \$1,000 mark, and the amounts contributed were larger than last year.

For all ordinary purposes. The outlook for 1914 was not as bright financially as at the opening of 1913, but, with careful management, the church would be able to meet all its obligations. It was quite reasonable to expect that the efficiency of the organization would not suffer from a financial crisis. New members were elected, Mr. John McLennan, Mr. H. Stone and Mr. Roy Byers. Refreshments were served by the Ladies' Aid, and after a pleasant hour and a half, and some informal voting of thanks to different officers, the meeting closed with the benediction.

Sport Notes

The Red Deer hockey boys were keenly disappointed Thursday night last at the failure of the Calgary Chinooks to turn up to play the advertised game. The local team had gone to some expense in advertising the game and had telegraphed the Chinooks to turn up at ten o'clock on Thursday morning. Nothing further was heard until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when H. C. Donlevy was informed that the Chinooks had been taken up by L. B. Gatzet at one o'clock in touch with one of the Chinooks over the phone, who said the tickets had not been delivered or that they had not the train left. No one seems to know just where to place the blame, but somebody blundered.

The Red Deer hockey boys have a whole lot of credit coming to them for the showing they made against Lacombe in their match on the 13th. To go to Lacombe and hold them down to the score of 2-1 is doing something great, when we come to consider that our boys have not had the opportunity for skating, let alone practice for hockey, for a number of years. We can reasonably expect that the material we have in this little city that when we have a covered rink (which will just have to be built this year) that we shall be heard from in the hockey world.

For some reason or other, Edmonton was not represented at the Calgary hockey tournament, although one rink was entered from South Edmonton, which did not turn up, skipped by P. Bowen. Calgary is pretty sore about this, and is saying some nasty things about Edmonton. We would suggest that both cities send a large number of rinks to the Red Deer hockey and give the boys a chance of soothing their feelings somewhat at the curlers' smoker on February 2nd, and then they could fight their battle out with the aid of a few whisky bottles, using the ice, of course, not on each other.

The Moose Jaw basketball team will move to Calgary in the last contested game by the close

score of 39 to 35. Basketball is becoming a very popular game, owing to ladies being able to take part in it, and no doubt in the future we shall see a great many girls, particularly among the high schools.

There has been some doubt expressed as to whether Canada will be represented at the Bisley Rifle meeting this year, owing to some new rifles that are being adopted. It would be a great pity for this country not to be represented, for we have done so well in the past, and it is to be hoped that matters will work out alright.

CONDITIONS FOR GRAZING LEASES ARRANGED

Regulation Satisfactory to Alberta Delegation of Conservatives Arrived At

SMALL STOCKMEN IS PROVIDED FOR

Ottawa, January 17.—It has been learned here that regulations satisfactory alike to the Alberta delegation and the Canadian Pacific Railway, livestock men who were in the capital during the past week have been arrived at with regard to the leasing of those of the delegation of the provinces lying between a line drawn from the point at which the Red Deer river passes through township 28, to the international boundary on the east and the Canadian Pacific Railway, Edmonton and Macleod branch on the west. This comprises roughly the eastern portion of the country, and includes the foothill country west of the railway.

In connection with the eastern, or short grass country, the recommendations contemplate an eight year fixed tenure of lease, a maximum area of half township or 12,120 acres, thirty acres of land for one animal, five sheep to count in lieu of a head of cattle. The leases must be stocked to three quarters of the capacity during the first year, and fully stocked at the end of the second; all leases must be fenced; leases must maintain at all times 25 per cent. of the whole stock. It is left to the discretion of the minister to deal with existing leases in the matter of extending cancellation periods, etc.

In connection with those proposed regulations, it is said that all the delegates were in accord, and it is probable they will be put into force. In connection with the western portion toward the foothills, the Conservative delegation advocated that it be administered under the common area system, to provide for the small stockmen. It was also recommended that cancellation proceedings be taken against ranchers in this country who had not lived up to the regulations.

The appointment of a permanent ranching commission was advocated by certain of the members.

Baptist Church Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Baptist Church was held at the Wesleyan eventing. The pastor, Rev. J. Bennett, presided. Encouraging reports were submitted from the various organizations, and the statement regarding the financial stress the Treasurer's report was very satisfactory. Reports from the Ladies' Aid, Men's Aid, Mission Circle, B.Y.P.U., Sunday School, and other departments showed that all these organizations were in a healthy condition. The officers elected for the year were:

Deacons—L. R. Baker, J. E. Holloway, A. J. Goodie, E. R. Hill, J. W. Broughton.

Treasurer—J. E. Holloway.

Secretary—W. H. Halliday.

A pleasant and profitable meeting was brought to a close by the usual devotional exercises.

Edwell Local Union No. 33 Box Social

A box social was held in the school house here on Wednesday evening last, with J. F. Day, of Willowdale, one of the local directors, in the chair, which he maintained in his position. The social was an unqualified success and a large crowd turned out.

The musical programme was well filled, and the singing was more than usually brilliant. Among those who attended to entertain the audience were Mrs. Darling, of Edwell, and Alec Sim, also of Edwell. Our good friends, Messrs. H. Halliday and J. Quinlan, of Red Deer, and J. Foulds, of Delburne, who kindly presided at the organ, were very heartily received, and their songs, and instrumental playing, were much appreciated. Mrs. W. Pixley and E. Allen, of Hill End, rendered very cleverly a scene from "School for Scandal." The choir, consisting of Messrs. H. Halliday and J. Quinlan, of Red Deer, and J. Foulds, of Delburne, who kindly presided at the organ, were very heartily received, and their songs, and instrumental playing, were much appreciated. Mrs. W. Pixley and E. Allen, of Hill End, rendered very cleverly a scene from "School for Scandal." The choir, consisting of Messrs. H. Halliday and J. Quinlan, of Red Deer, and J. 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You Waste Money—When You Pay More

Keep our Prices conveniently at hand that you may always be sure you are not paying too much. Compare your monthly account with our prices, and see for yourself how much you pay for the convenience of having goods charged. Then consider that you can have the same convenience here in a credit account, on which we pay you 8 per cent. on your average daily credit balance.

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Stanfield's Underwear

Turnbull's, Wolsey, Watson's, Jugar's, Penman's, and all other lines of elastic, Rib or Flat Knit goods.

Men's Top Shirts

Men's Sweaters, Gloves and Mitts, Sox, and all heavy work goods

All Men's Suits

All Men's Overcoats

All Boys' Clothing

Men's Fur Coats

Men's Sheep-lined Coats

20 Per Cent Off

All Dress Goods

Excepting the following, which are marked at specially reduced prices:

Blanket Cloths, navy, tan, fawn, width 54 ins., Regular \$2.00 for 1.35
Heavy Tweeds, grey mix, brown and green mix, width 50 ins., Regular 90c. for 65c.
Heavy Tweed, 40 ins. wide, Regular 65c. for 48c.
Herringbone Mixtures, in the new shades, 40 ins. wide, Regular 50c. for 38c.
Striped Suiting, 40 ins. wide, in the new shades, Regular 1.25 for 75c.
Wide Wale Cheviot Serges, in taupe, navy, myrtle, purple, 62 inches, Regular 1.25 for 85c.
Cardinal Serge, heavy for coats, 50 ins., Regular 1.25 for 85c.
5 pieces of Cream Evening Gowns in fancies, Regular 65c., 75c., 85c., 1.00 & 1.25
Your Choice, per yd. 50c.

Big Reduction in Fur Prices

Natural Marmot Stole, reg. \$18 for 12.50, reg. 12.00 for 9.50, reg. 10.00 for 7.50, reg. 7.50 for 5.95.
Brown Sable Storm Collar, reg. 20.00 for 14.50.
Brown Sable, trimmed with 6 tails, reg. \$25 for 16.50.
Brown Sable Throw, reg. \$10 for 5.95.
Brown Bear Stole, reg. 7.50 for 5.50.
Black Opposum Collar, reg. \$12 for 6.75.
" " Scarf, reg. 15.00 for 9.50.
Black Persian Lamb Tie, reg. 12.00 for 7.75.
Black Astrachan Tie, 90 in. long 7 in. wide, reg. \$18 for 11.50.
Black Persian Paw Stole, reg. \$30 for \$18.
Black Caracul Shaped Stole with storm collar, reg. \$12 for 6.75.
Black Caracul Stole, reg. 9.50 for 5.75.
Black Necktie, reg. 4.05 for 3.65.
Opposum Storm Collar, reg. \$12 for 6.75.
Black Fox Throw, a beauty, reg. \$80 for \$42, made of two skins, two heads and two tails.
Grey Goat Shaped Necktie, reg. \$8 for 4.75.
Black Hare Necktie, reg. 2.95 for 1.95, 3.50 for 2.05, 3.95 for 2.95, 5.75 for 3.95.
White Thibet Throw, reg. 6.50 for 4.05.
White Thibet Necktie, reg. 4.75 for 3.50.
SMALL NATURAL MINK MUFF, reg. \$45 for \$28.
LARGE MINK MUFF, a Beauty, reg. \$100 for \$115.
This is the finest we have ever had in stock and any one who can use a good mink muff should get it quickly.
Drop Rat Muff, natural, reg. \$22 for \$15, reg. \$15 for 9.50, reg. \$12 for 8.50.
Black Hare Muff with tails, reg. 5.50 for 4.25.

Millinery Clearing

The balance of our Trimmed Felt and Made Hats

\$1.00 Each

OUR REGULAR GROCERY PRICES

The Same Prices to Everyone

1 lb. of Tea Free with \$8.00 order

To introduce a special purchase of very fine Black Tea, a 40c. quality which we will sell at 35c., we will give 1 lb. of FREE with each Grocery order of \$8.00 or over during the next six weeks, or until February 25th, inclusive.

JAMS COMPOUND—
McCOMICK'S Raspberry, Plum, Strawberry, 5 lb tin 60c
HONEY—
CLOVER HONEY, in glass 25c
HONEY in the Comb 25c
PURE HONEY 5 lb tin 51c
10 lbs \$1.95

BISCUITS
CHRISTIE'S McVITTIE & PRICE'S
PEAK-PEAK & CO. MOONEY'S
..... per lb 12c to 75c
SODA Biscuits, bulk 10c
CHRISTIE'S ditto per package 25c
CHRISTIE'S ditto per tin 35c
McCOMICK'S ditto per package 10c

SYRUP—
EDWARDSBURG, 2 lb 15c, 5 lb 35c
10 lb 65c, 20 lb \$1.25
LYLE'S GOLDEN 2 lb 23c
PURE MAPLE 4 lb 40c
2 quarts 95c, Gallons \$1.75
BERRY'S PURE MAPLE, bottle 65c
DIAMOND MAPLE mixture per 12.25
B.C. PURE SYRUP in bulk 5c
MOLASSES
3 lb tin 20c, 5 lb tin 38c,
Barbadoes bulk 17c

LARD
JEWEL 3 lb 40c, 10 lb \$1.25
SILVER LEAF, 3 lbs 54c, 5 lbs 90c
CRISCO each 35c

CHOCOLATE—
COWAN'S and BAKER'S 1 lb 25c
LOWNEY'S 1 lb 15c, 1 lb 25c
COCOA—
EPPS 1 lb 10c
RAKE'S 1 lb 15c, 1 lb 30c, 1 lb 50c
LOWNEY'S 1 lb 15c, 1 lb 30c, 1 lb 50c
COWAN'S 1 lb 15c, 1 lb 30c, 1 lb 50c
VAN HOUTEN'S 1 lb 35c, 1 lb 50c
COWAN'S FINEST bulk, 1 lb 35c

COCOANUT
SCHEPP'S SHREDDED, 1 lb 30c

APPLES, Washington Stock, per box \$1.50 to \$1.95

TEA
FINE BLACK BULK 25c, 35c, 50c
GREEN BULK—JAPAN 35c, 50c
RIDGEWAY'S 50c
BLACK RHIBBON 50c
RED ROSE 1 lb 35c, 1 lb 50c
LIPSON'S 50c
TETLEY'S 60c
SALADA 50c
BLUE RHIBBON, Green 40c

COFFEE
PINE ROASTED, bulk 35c and 50c
RIDGEWAY'S Scaled 1 lb 15c, 1 lb 40c
CHASE & SANBORN'S 1 lb 45c
2 lbs. 85c
TUXEDO 1 lb 45c
DR. SHOOP'S IMITATION 1 lb 25c

EXTRACTS AND SPICES
2 oz. bottle 20c, 4 oz. bottle 35c
8 oz. bottle 65c, 16 oz. bottle 90c
MAPLEINE, per bottle 50c
GILLETTE'S CREAM OF TARTAR, 8 oz. 25c, bulk per lb 35c
PEPPER, black white and cayenne, Cassia, Allspice, Ginger, Paprika, Sage, Parsley, Thyme, Pastry and Pickling Spice 1 lb pkts 10c
MACK, Ground Cloves, Ground Nutmeg 1 lb pkts 15c
Special prices on bulk spices
ONION Seasoning, per bottle 20c

BAKING POWDER
MAGIS 12 oz. 20c, 16 oz. 25c
24 lbs 60c, 5 lbs \$1.00
TUXEDO 12 oz. 15c, 16 oz. 20c
24 lbs 45c, 5 lbs 75c

DR. PRICE'S 12 oz 45c
BAKING SODA, Cow Brand 8c

CHEESE—
CANADIAN 1 lb 20c
McLAREN'S Imperial, small 25c
McLAREN'S Medium 50c
INGERSOLL CREAM, package 15c
LIMBURGER, blocks 1 lb 30c
CAMBERBERT, in tins 40c
STILTON, in tins 50c
RICHTOFORT, in tins 35c, 1 lb 40c
GORGONZOLA, in tins 35c, 1 lb 40c
DUTCH 1 lb 30c

POSTUM CEREALS—
POSTUM, regular, nkg 25c
POSTUM, Instant, small tin 28c
POSTUM, Instant, large tin 50c
POST TAVERN, small pkg 10c
POST TAVERN, large pkg 15c

HEINTZ PREPARATIONS—
TOMATO CATSUP, bottle 35c
TOMATO SOUP, tin 15c
SAUER KRAUT, tin 20c
PORK and BEANS, small tin 15c
PORK and BEANS, medium tin 20c
CHILI SAUCE, bottle 35c
INDIA RELISH bottle 35c
MUSTARD DRESSING, bottle 25c
HOISE RADISH bottle 25c

PICKLES—
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S 40c
DYSON'S RED CROSS 18 oz. 30c
OLIVES, Plain and Fancy 15 to 85c

VINEGAR—
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S MALT 25c
RAJAH, White Wine, quart 22c
DYSON'S 50c
O.P. White Wine Malt per gallon 80c
CIDER VINEGAR, per gallon 30c
APPLE CIDER, per gallon 75c

SUNLIGHT (Imp. Oil Co.) gal. 30c
SAUCES
ROWAT'S WORCESTER, bottle 8c
HOI-BROOK'S ditto, bottle 25c
LEA & PEIRIN'S ditto, bottle 40c
SALAD OIL, C & B, bot 25c & 40c
ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES 35c
ANCHOVY PASTE, C & B, 25c
BALSAMIC VINEGAR and SHRIMP
SALAD DRESSING, per packet 12c
bottles, 25c, each 35c
CURRY POWDER, tin 10c

SOAP—
ROYAL CROWN (case \$4.50) 6 for 25c
SUNLIGHT, LIFEBOY, 5 for 25c
SUNLIGHT, 3 for 25c, 10 for 75c
PUMMO, for cleaning the hands 8c
CASTILE, Twin bar 8c
BALSAM TUB SOAP 15c
TOILET SOAP, 1 lb bar 15c
TOILET SOAP'S, fancy boxes 25c
Ditto 35c
LION'S Hardwater Soap, per 25c
JURY cases 1 gross bars \$1.25
TOILET SOAP'S, assorted 6 for 25c
HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA, pkg 15c
LIVID AMMONIA, bottle 15c
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER, pkg 10c

CANNED MEATS
CHIPPED BEEF glass or tins 30c
LUNGO and ON TONGUE 75c
Ditto 90c, \$1.25
HAM, Beef or Veal Loaf 2 for 35c
CORNED BEEF, 1 lb 30c, 2 lbs 45c
ROAST BEEF, 1 lb 25c, 2 lbs 45c
POTTED MEATS, assorted each 5c

HERRINGS—
KIPPERED each 15c
IN TOMATO SAUCE each 15c
IN BOUILLON each 15c
FINNAN HADDIE each 15c
CLOVER LEAF per tin 15c
LOBSTER 1 lb tin flat, each 45c
1 lb tin flat, each 45c
1 lb tin flat, each 60c

SALMON
TOTEM 1 lb 10c
CANOE Red Fish 1 lb 10c
CLOVER LEAF 1 lb 10c
HORSE SHOE 1 lb 15c

SARDINES—
DOMESTIC each 5c
CONCORD 12c
KING OSCAR 13c
SKIPPER 11c
CROSS FINN 15c

SALT
TAB E 3 lb bag 7c, 10 lb bag 20c
FINE, 50 lb jute 65c, cotton 80c
COARSE 50 lb jute 55c
COARSE and ordinary fine bar \$3.25
ROCK SALT 1 lb 2c, 100 lbs. \$1.65

MATCHES—
EDDY'S SILENT 500s package 15c
Ditto 200s, package 30c
Ditto Pony, package 30c
THOMAS BROS'S 500s package 15c

MILK—
ST. CHARLES 12c
CHAMPAGNE 18c
REINDEER 17c
EAGLE 20c
LAURENTINE 25c
Less empty returned 5c

STARCH
CANADA CORN STARCH, pkg 8c
BENSON'S CORN STARCH, 12c
This is but a partial list of our Grocery stock, and the prices quoted are subject to market changes.

10 Per Cent Off Rubbers and Felts

Women's felt and velvet house slippers, Juliet style, with hand turned leather soles, colors, brown, came, wine black, and red and black mixed, 1.35

Men's felt house slippers with felt soles and light covering of leather over, very warm and comfortable, 55c.

Men's leather house slippers, Everett style, that have excellent wearing qualities, regular 1.65, January sale 1.39

Men's Opera and Romeo Slippers, tan and black, made from superior quality of vicci kid with hand turned soles, comfort combined with wear in these slippers, regular 2.50, now 1.85

Men's Goodyear welted boots, made from velour calf, with high toe and low heels, regular 4.50 values reduced to 3.35

Boys high top grain boots, standard screw fastened, double sole, bellows tongue, two buckle strap, 10 inches high, a boot that has real worth, regular 3.85, sale price 2.95

Men's 1 buckle overshoe reg. 1.65 for 1.49

" 2 " " reg. 2.25 for 2.03

" 3 " " reg. 3.00 for 2.70

Men's 3 Eyelet Rubbers reg. 1.85 for 1.67

10 Per Cent Off All Staple Dry Goods

Excepting specially priced items below:

Bleached Linen Damask, 60 inch, Reg. 85c. for 58c.
" " " 60 inch " " 95c. for 65c.
" " " 72 inch " " 1.25 for 85c.
" " " 88 inch " " 1.75 for 1.25

Star or Couch Linen, natural with stripes, 27 inch Reg. 15c. for 10c.

Glass Towelling, 14 inches Reg. 10c. for 6 1/2c.

Turkish Towelling, natural and white, 16 inches Reg. 25c. for 18c.

Turkish Towelling, white, 16 inches Reg. 20c. for 16c.

Flannellette, 27 ins., 27-28 inch Reg. 10c. for 7 1/2c.

extra heavy, 27-28 inch Reg. 15c. for 12c.

English Flannellette, 31 ins. wide, Reg. 15c. for 11c.

extra cloth, 35 ins., Reg. 18c. for 14c.

White Shaker, 30 inches, Reg. 15c. for 12c.

" " 33 inches, Reg. 18c. for 14c.

Plain Colored Shaker, sky, 27 ins., Reg. 15c. for 12c.

" " " pink, 27 " " 10c. for 7c.

" " " pink, 30 " " 17c. for 12c.

" " " red, 25 " " 15c. for 12c.

Extra Heavy Elder Flannellette, sky and cardinal, 28 inch, Reg. 35c. for 23c.

Striped Blazer Cloth, 27 in. red and black, black and royal Reg. 15c. for 10c.

White Canton Flannel Reg. 15c. for 10c.

Fancy Striped Canton, suitable for Children's dresses, 37 inch Reg. 15c. for 12c.

Heavy Union Twill, Drugged, 28 inch Reg. 30c. for 23c.

50 Per Cent Off Ladies' Coats and Ladies' Suits

To clear the balance before inventory. We clear everything in this department every season, regardless of cost, and this is your opportunity of getting a good garment at half price.

ALL CHILDREN'S COATS, Tweed, Bear-skin, Blanket Cloth, Velvet, Etc., at HALF PRICE

SILK WAISTS and MAN TAILORED WAISTS at HALF PRICE

BLANKET SPECIAL

The best we have ever offered.

60 x 80 Lansdown Wool for **\$2.95**

Special Prices on Comforters

THE W. E. LORD CO., LIMITED

WORDS THAT SPEAK

Bang—a sudden noise like that from a gun" is the definition given by the dictionary. But the explanation is befogging and futile, for a "bang" is—well, what better describes it than that simple word itself? So many of our most expressive words seem similarly to have sprung from a desire to form with the lips a sound mimicking the thing described. Why waste words in a definition of the word "bang," for example? You hear all the abrupt, restless banging of the waters in that one word. And does even a baby need to be told what "bang" means when a blue bottle is leading a forlorn hope against the pantry window?

"Finkle," "winkle," "cinkle," "gargle," "cackle," "icy"—these are only a few of our other eloquently descriptive words.

It is also extremely interesting to note the sharp distinction drawn between the words of opposite meaning as to emphasize their difference in sound—thus, "brisk, lazy" (or "sluggish"); "hot, icy"; "down, up"; "jolly, miserable"; and so on.

THOMAS M. SCHUMACHER

who was elected chairman of the board of directors of the big Rock Island system after 34 years of railroad experience. He began as a telegraph operator.

WIND AND PLANTS

Experiments of German Professor Show Interesting Facts

A rather surprising degree of influence of the wind upon plant growth and crops was shown by the experiments of Dr. Oscar Bernack, a German professor of agriculture. Severe gales tended to produce deformity, giving a twisted and knobby shape to stems, and ordinary winds diminished the energy of growth of sprouts through the increased transpiration and alteration of circulatory conditions, and had a drying effect in some cases caused serious injury to both soil and plants.

Under a wind of thirty-three feet per second, the ground lost three or four times as much water as on protected land. On ground sufficiently moist, strong sprouts were but little affected, but on some soils the growth with no wind was three times as great as with a wind of thirty-three feet per second.

It was evident that the usual moderate wind of Germany—ten to twenty-five feet per second—may lessen the yield of exposed land more than half.

Protection is to be sought by various kinds of wind shields, such as walls and hedges, and especially by planting forests on neighboring hills.

FOREST RESERVES

Thirty-five Thousand Eight Hundred Square Miles of Reservation

Over ten thousand five hundred square miles were added recently to the existing area of Dominion Forest Reserves, making a total of over thirty-five thousand eight hundred square miles of reserved forest land in the Western Provinces under Dominion jurisdiction. Of this reserved area, three thousand and seven hundred and eighty-two square miles are in Alberta, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two square miles in Saskatchewan and four thousand and one hundred and eight square miles in Manitoba. Over two-thirds of the area is found in Alberta, owing to the fact that practically all the eastern slope of the Rockies has been set apart as a forest reserve, not only to perpetuate the supply of timber but to preserve and equalize the flow of the large prairie rivers which have their source in this reserved area.

These western reserves are created by the Dominion Government as cited in the Act "for the maintenance, protection and reproduction of the timber growing thereon, or which may hereafter grow thereon, for the conservation of the minerals and the protection of the animals, birds, and fish therein, and for the maintenance of conditions favorable to a continuous water supply." To accomplish these ends the reserves must first be protected from fire, and under the direction of technical foresters and supervisors, fire-lines are being cut or ploughed, trails are being cut, and phone lines and lookout stations installed, "caches" of tools distributed in accessible places throughout the reserves, and efficient patrols established in accessible places throughout the reserves, and efficient patrols established.

Nor is the timber so protected allowed to die of old age. The foresters determine at what diameter in each section the maximum production is attained and when the trees reach this size, they are granted free or nominal sum to homeowners, who apply to the forest officials for cutting permits. Care is taken not to allow over-cutting, for it is the forester's aim to crop the forest "repetitively" at the same time increase its productive capacity by proper methods of management. Thus, by this policy of forest reservation, instead of denuded hillsides, drifting sand, and bare rocks and muskegs, these areas will in time be covered with great trunks of forest owned by the people and supplying their wants, not only now but at all future time, when countries with few forests will be in the throes of a timber famine.

FIGHTING A TRUST IN BINDER TWINE

Statement of the Grain Growers' Guide With a Logical Deduction Therefrom

In the Grain Growers' Guide appears an interesting article on binder twine. Dissatisfied with the high price of twine the Grain Growers' Association for a year past has been investigating the cause, and as a result has come to the conclusion that the American binder twine manufacturers have created a corner in the raw materials, and established a monopoly. This, says the Guide, is a serious situation for the Western farmer, who has to have the twine at any cost, as there is nothing to take its place.

"The Secretary of the Grain Growers' Association," so we are told, "has had the problem under consideration for a long time, and last fall he took the matter up with some British capitalists and manufacturers with the object of view of starting a British binder twine industry in competition with the American trust. It was then that the investigation of the real conditions started, but the project had to be dropped, because it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the investigators that the United States binder twine trust had such an absolute monopoly on the necessary raw material that effective competition was out of the question."

The Guide adds: "There is reason to hope, however, that the Western farmer soon will be independent of the American binder twine trust. The investigation by the Grain Growers' Association and the British manufacturers resulted in an attempt now being made to introduce machinery using flax straw instead of the present material. If this experiment is successful it will mean the establishment of a new industry in the Western Canadian Provinces, a big saving for the farmer, and, besides, let him out of the twine trust's clutches." So far so good! But while struggling to free the farmer from one American combine, the Guide advocates a fiscal policy which would enable two or three United States trusts to drive competing Canadian industries out of business and then advance the prices of many necessities of life at their own will over the Dominion.

CATTLE AND HOGS NEEDED FOR MARKET

Scarcity and High Price of Meats Point to Profitable Opening For Our Farmers

In the high price of meats and the scarcity of cattle, sheep and hogs the Canadian farmer has a strong incentive to go in for livestock where he has not done so before, and to go in on a larger scale where he already has made a beginning. The population is growing far faster than the meat supply both in Canada and the United States and the new American tariff will, it now appears, admit Canadian cattle to the States free of duty. It would look as though the Canadian farmer has a profitable source of pretty high profits right at hand.

That extensive sections of the West appropriate to the situation is indicated by the statistics that one man has brought 8,000 young steers from Mexico. It is said that Alberta alone will yield 1,000,000 pounds of meat this year and that the Leithridge district will yield 1,000,000 pounds of wool. There is plenty of room for progress along this line.

Six or seven years ago Canada and the United States were both considerable suppliers of cattle and meat to European countries, particularly Britain. In 1905 Canada exported to Britain 148,118 live animals, and the United States 190,000. In 1913 Canada exported to Britain 1,800 cattle, and the United States 39,287. The North American countries have dropped out of the cattle and meat exporting business on account of their increasing home population and an ever diminishing quantity of stock.

FARMING IN THE NORTH

The Upper Mackenzie Valley Can Probably Be Tilled

No. 1 hard wheat, grown 800 miles north of Edmonton, prize vegetables raised on the Arctic Circle, spruce trees six feet in diameter, are some of the wonders of the Northern Territories which Mr. Henry A. Conroy, Inspector of Indian Agencies, saw on a northern inspection tour. Known officially as "Treaty No. 8," the territory over which Mr. Conroy exercises supervision is inhabited by about 8,000 Indians. Once a year inspectors come to visit the 15 agencies located in Treaty 8, and distribute to the Indians about \$35,000 in money and several thousand dollars worth of food, ammunition, fishing nets, and other necessities of aboriginal life.

"Our agent there experimented with three varieties of wheat, the yields from which were 'taken down to Edmonton and graded No. 1 hard,' said Mr. Conroy. "He grew also 300 pounds of oats. They weighed 33 pounds to the bushel. Rye and barley were also successfully grown. "The very best gardens I saw on the whole route are at Fort Good Hope, where the people are supplying their wants, not only now but at all future time, when countries with few forests will be in the throes of a timber famine."

CANADA'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

The following comparison compiled by the Monetary Times, shows how Canada's industrial growth has exceeded that of the United States during the past ten years:

	Canada			
	1900	1910	Inc. %	
Industrial establishments	14,650	19,238	31	
Capital	\$446,916,487	\$1,247,583,609	179	
Wages	\$9,573,204	\$97,228,701	120	
Materials	\$266,227,858	\$601,609,018	109	
Products	\$51,063,375	\$1,165,976,639	142	
	United States			
	1899	1909	Inc. %	
Industrial establishments	207,514	268,491	28	
Capital	\$8,976,000,000	\$18,428,000,000	105	
Wages	2,908,000,000	14,977,000,000	81	
Materials	1,975,000,000	11,144,000,000	84	
Products	11,406,000,000	32,627,000,000	108	

MIXED FARMING Important Growth in Western Live Stock Herds	FOSTER FACTORIES Calgary Municipal Mother-house for Experimental Work
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MIXED FARMING

Important Growth in Western Live Stock Herds

It is encouraging to learn from the Toronto Globe correspondent in the West that Southern Alberta farmers are turning to mixed farming. During the spring the first mixed farming convention was held at Lethbridge. Dr. Rutherford, ex-Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, talked about feeding beef cattle; Prof. Elliott of the C.P.R. farm at Strathcona spoke about dairying, and Mr. W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta, spoke about swine raising. It was held about the use of tractor engines, or the best way to grow grain. Throughout Alberta this feeling in favor of live stock is growing, as the figures published a short time ago by The Globe show. It was shown that, as compared with 1,735,000 head of horses, swine, sheep and cattle, in the beginning of 1912 there were in Alberta at the beginning of 1913 some 2,405,896 head.

Year	Horses	Cattle	Other
1906	240,566	112,618	860,236
1908	345,863	179,722	565,315
1909	429,776	233,548	694,632
1910	558,574	224,746	627,305
1911	575,972	224,997	646,500
1912	692,220	235,235	699,599

Year Sheep Swine Poultry
1906.....121,290 128,918
1908.....144,370 426,579 3,411,052
1909.....152,091 352,335 4,343,643
1910.....164,856 329,046 4,626,118
1911.....165,972 328,218 4,645,365
1912.....128,198 324,485 4,645,365

Dr. J. P. Creamer, of Qu'Appelle, has been appointed by the Hon. Martin Burrell to do duty as western representative of the live stock branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. His work will be the stimulation of the prairie live stock industry and of mixed farming generally.

BIG STEEL PLANT

To Be Built Near Montreal by English Capital

The big industrial corporations of Great Britain and the United States are realizing the significance of the rapidly-growing markets of Canada. The firm of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. Limited has officially announced its intention to build a big steel works establishment on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, directly opposite Montreal, east and southeast of the town of Longueuil. Two hundred and fifty acres of land have been purchased at a cost of \$400,000; the water frontage of this property extends two thousand feet and is increased to 5,600 two years hence.

The tenders call for the erection of a large building, five hundred feet in length, of concrete and steel, to be erected on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, directly opposite Montreal, east and southeast of the town of Longueuil. Two hundred and fifty acres of land have been purchased at a cost of \$400,000; the water frontage of this property extends two thousand feet and is increased to 5,600 two years hence.

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FOSTER FACTORIES

Calgary Municipal Mother-house for Experimental Work

In submitting the ratemakers a by-law to authorize the fitting up of a house to foster industry, the council of Calgary showed most commendable enterprise which other cities might well emulate. The Prince Albert Times comments approvingly and adds: "Briefly the scheme is to provide a suitable building divided into small suites of rooms each well provided with light, power and water to enable the tenants to carry on small manufacturing plants. Men with large ideas of small means will be encouraged to start manufacturing in one of the suites. The rent being nominal, the water, light and power supplied at cost, they have practically only to provide the particular tools, machinery and furniture of their specialty. Of course, only applicants approved by the committee of management will be given accommodation in the building and their space therein is strictly limited, so that a successful and growing business must perforce seek outside quarters for expansion, thereby making room for another beginner. In the ideal mother-house, an enterprising committee of management will even chance the beginner, whose object satisfies them as being sound."

"Such an establishment may well be called a mother-house, or incubator of industry while there are no Canadian examples to point to, there are several in the New England States."

BOYS ON THE FARM

How to Attract the Lads to the Soil

Three years ago a farmer living in the county of Wellington, who had a couple of hundred acres clear and a satisfactory bank account, was told by his son that he was going into Guelph to team for a dollar and a half a day. He did not like the drudgery of farm work, and he had no cash. The father, who tells the story, said it nearly broke his heart to think the boy would leave such a farm as his. He had to team in the city for a dollar and a half a day. He thought it over, and finally he said to the boy that if he would remain on the farm he would buy him the best herd of shorthorn cattle in the country, and he could have them for himself to look after. The boy accepted his father's offer, and this is the third year since the experiment was tried. His father says it is difficult to get him to the city for things that are absolutely necessary. His whole interest is taken up in developing the herd. He says you could not drive the boy off the farm. He has learned the points of his land and how to develop them, and to produce a better animal than anybody else. He has found an outlet for his abilities, tested to their full bent.

A farmer up in Simcoe county introduced the writer to his son, a lad of fourteen years. The father was looking for a son-in-law, and he told the boy's grandfather had presented him with a few pure-bred sheep. "Now," said he, "the boy has sheep on the brain. He reads every book and paper about sheep he gets his hands on. There is no mistake about it, he is going to be a farmer."

The Cattle Industry
"It is extremely doubtful if Chicago will get any grass beef from western Canada this season," said J. B. Watson, of Montana, who brought several heavy shipments across the line last year. "The best offer I have been made to receive is for myself delivered at Moose Jaw, Sask., is 7½ cents, and they are the same grade I bought a year ago at 6 and 6½ cents. The fact is cattle values have appreciated sharply in Western Canada during the past year. Even with the duty of 10 cents, it is not believed Chicago would get any Alberta cattle as the best beef grown in that section now is needed for home consumption."—From the Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

During the twenty years she had lived in the house she was never known to receive a visitor. She went out seldom—and then usually to church. Her eccentricity was mostly concerned with her love of animals. She kept as many as a dozen cats. These lived in her bedroom and slept on her bed in comfortably lined baskets. Every morning fresh outlets of fish were served to her, and she was receiving its portion upon a dainty plate. She never went to bed at night till she was assured that every cat was safely at home.

NAVAL BILL NOT UP THIS SESSION

Liberal Majority in Senate Has Done Much Harm

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—There will be no naval bill this session. This can be stated authoritatively. The government feels that the action of the Liberal majority in the senate has done Canada incomparable harm, as well as the expiry, in the eyes of the world. A second rejection under the circumstances it is felt would only deepen the unfortunate impression which has already been created and further prejudice the position of Canada. Taking these facts into consideration, it is felt that the bill should not be again sent to the senate to be again rejected by the Liberal majority.

The bill will not be reintroduced until such time as the Conservative majority in the upper house or there is assurance that the bill will be passed. How soon there will be a Conservative majority in the senate all depends upon the longevity of the Liberal senators. There will be a bill this session to give Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta two new senators each, and British Columbia three, or nine in all. This would, if passed, cut the Liberal majority down to under twenty. In this case the Conservatives would give the Conservatives control. Just how time will deal with the senators no one knows, but the chances are by another year the government will have control of the senate. In the meantime the government stands in the same position as outlined by Premier Borden last session. There is no change in the Conservative policy. The government still maintains that three ships should be provided as soon as possible.

FIRST PASSENGER TRAIN OVER C. N. R.

Arrives in Calgary

(Calgary Herald)
Carrying J. H. Canavan, assistant to General Manager McLeod, of the C.N.R., Mr. Scott, of the Pigeon River Lumber Company, of Port Arthur, General Superintendent W. A. Brown and Mrs. Brown, of Edmonton, and Mrs. R. Jennings, of Edmonton, the first passenger train of the Canadian Northern railway started from Regina, Sask., in Calgary at 6 o'clock Tuesday night, January 13th.

The train was made up of the engine, a Pullman, a Pullman, a Pullman, and a Pullman, and brought the party here from Edmonton. The visitors spent a few hours in Calgary and the train left for Saskatoon over the Goose Lake branch of the C.N.R. From Saskatoon, the train will be made to Edmonton, completing the round trip entirely over the C.N.R. line via Calgary.

Interviewed by the Herald, General Superintendent Brown said that the work on the temporary station here was progressing fairly well, but not quite as well as he would like to see. The temporary station will have an 800 foot platform, and will be located by the side of the Elbow river. The approach to the station will be across the Victoria bridge on Second street east, with a thoroughfare turning to the right from the south end of the bridge. According to General Superintendent Brown, the company will start a passenger service out of Calgary in the next thirty days, but at first only a mixed train will be operated. It will carry coal from the Rosebud mines and other freight, but it is expected that before many months the traffic will be increased to warrant special passenger trains.

Correspondence

A letter of mine appeared in The News of January 7th dealing with the causes in and around Red Deer.

In North Red Deer was also dealt with. My similar instances of destitution of food and clothing, which could have been mentioned in Red Deer and its suburbs, all due to one and the same fundamental cause, namely, unrelenting gambling, as pointed out in my letter of the 7th. Mr. Botterill at the Council meeting of January 8th exhibited signs of having been hit by something, and in consequence showed great concern about the town. In the present unenviable conditions of which, a "Real Estate Dealer" tells us, have been produced by him, and his colleagues. He informed the Council, quite seriously it seems, that facts did not affect him in the least and were merely a "letting off steam." This is, of course, a necessary qualification for one who has been so prominent on Red Deer Councils and Board of Trade, from which facts he has been jealously excluded for many years.

If Mr. Botterill will remove his western spectacles, he will find it wholly unnecessary to pretend to understand my letter as to North Red Deer and Red Deer, except in his own purposes of diverting attention.

A so-called answer to my letter appears in The News of January 14th, written by one of the "ashamed" of his name. He tells us that there are many comfortable and contented families in our city and surrounding districts. He surely cannot be referring to imaginary families in our empty houses, though that would be quite characteristic of

unreal estate dealers. He surely can not refer to families whose bread-winners have been for a year or more scouring the country for miles around in search of a few days' work. He cannot surely be referring to our school teachers, whose salaries have not been paid for months. He cannot surely refer to our business men who have gone out of business lately. He cannot surely refer to our manufacturers, since, practically speaking, there are none. He must refer to unreal estate agents, but of these I have been told there are quite a number none too happy over the conditions they have created here. Possibly he meant only families in the surrounding districts, but that seems scarcely possible, for in almost every direction have been laid waste by land sharks, calling themselves real estate dealers, who have divided the country into lots which they have sold and are selling in distant parts by means similar to those pointed out in my letter of the 7th. The happy and contented families would seem largely visionary, but that is so characteristic of unrelenting gambling and western spectacles that it needs no occasion for surprise.

This person ashamed of his name makes a most virulent attack on me personally, which has no bearing on the conditions or their causes, and is made merely to divert attention from the point at issue. He seems to imagine that if by means of mind he can make Dr. Grant resemble an unreal estate agent, that thereby he has been done by such agents is justified, a customary way such people have of looking at things. The man ashamed of his name takes as great pleasure in assuring me that I will have to live the rest of my days among unreal estate agents, land sharks and kindred spirits, and do the charity work made necessary by them. He certainly lays out a hideous future for me. Let us hope it is visionary as usual with him.

There appears to be some people in the town who think because there are poor in London and New York that therefore poor are desirable, useful and, in fact, necessary in Red Deer, and that unreal estate dealers were doing their duty in furnishing a supply. Such people should be willing, nay anxious, to pay the cost of maintaining the destitutes they consider so necessary for the greatness of Red Deer. If there exists such a curiosity as one of these people who is willing to do his duty in that respect, I will be most pleased to furnish him bills to pay.

L. C. GRANT, M. D.

ALL ABOUT DRILLING

(By F. JOHN SUR, Geologist and Oil Engineer.)

A comparison of the different method of drilling oil wells in the various great oil fields of the world and the relative measure of success attained, is now interesting to the man who is drilling in a new field. There are two classes of drilling that has met with success, and are now used universally. First, the percussion method of drilling, in which free falling tools, suspended from a hemp or steel cable, worked with steam or electric power. The weight of the tools being sufficient to break, grind or crush the rock.

Second, the rotary method of drilling, where the bit is revolved and the ground sands pumped out of the hole by compression. Under the head of percussion drills are included the Canadian type of rig, the Standard, the Imperial, California, Krupp, and others all designed to meet some certain class of formation. Some are made with combinations or parts of others, the idea being to surmount some difficulty which one design would not include.

I will here give the principles by which the different type of styles of drill rigs consist of. The percussion drilling rig of the various designs is used in any formation, hard or soft, but is particularly adapted for hard formations. The rotary drill rig is superior for sinking deep wells through loose or soft formations, and is not a prospecting outfit, but is only put into use when the underground formations have been proven.

In many cases the combination Standard General rig is used, and although it costs more than any other class of rig it is made to surmount all difficulties that can be encountered.

The principle of the rotary drilling rig consists of a rapidly turning column of pipe, the lower end of which has a tool for cutting the formation through which it passes and forcing water through the pipe under pressure, so as to cause the water to return to the surface on the outside of the pipe, thus carrying out the cuttings and leaving a clean surface on the bottom for the drilling bit to drill on and into.

It can be used in hard formations, an abrasive being used, but is not so suitable as the percussion method for such purposes. The Canadian combination system is well adapted for hard formations, as it has an auxiliary attachment of poles by which the drill bit can be turned after each drop, thus cutting all parts of the surface equally. Especially in highly inclined formations is this useful when passing from one stratum to another. It also has the advantage of drilling with the cable or rope when required.

There are many classes of portable drilling plants, but they are not successfully adapted to deep well drilling.

Casing or steel tubing is used to keep out water, shifting sands, rocks, and sometimes oil. It is decreased in size as depth is attained. Sometimes a well will start with 20-inch casing and finish with four-inch of steel casing fits in insulation. The object of the drill is to keep the casing as large as possible at the bottom.

Some wells at Bakur, Russia, started with 36-inch casings as the formation was soft and broken up, quantities of quicksand were met with, water flooded the wells—all difficulties were there and had to be overcome.

In Australia, where water wells are drilled to great depths, an average well being four thousand feet, the diameter of the whole at the top is eight inches in diameter. There the formation is very hard and compact. Some wells have no more than 300 feet of casing, as the walls hold up. Granite, quartzite and sandstone are the predominating rocks.

At Bradford, Pennsylvania, a well is being drilled which is now over five thousand feet deep, and it has no more than three hundred feet of casing in it. They have had some soft formation to go through, but have proven new things to the modern drill man who usually wants to case every foot.

Casing costs much money, much time and difficulty is used in placing, not to say what annoyance is caused by under-reamers, which are tools for enlarging the hole so as to allow space for casing.

In most fields casing is necessary, but where the formation will hold up, why using casing other than to shut off surface water? The casing is made of wood or steel. Wood is cheaper in some regions. Where transportation problems have to be considered the derrick is used, it being lighter and more durable than wood, and more easily shipped. In Australia, where white ants eat all articles of wood, steel is necessary. In Chili and Peru, on account of excessive dryness in the rainless tracts, steel derricks are used. However, it is usually a question of taste upon the part of the managers of the properties as to whether wood or steel derricks are used.

Cables—Formerly the hemp cables were almost universally used. Within the last few years steel cables have been more favored. Especially in wet wells or wells having hard walls they are needed. They cost less than do hemp cables and the breaking strain is more. Another advantage the steel cable has over the hemp cable is that it will allow the tools to turn more in the whole.—Natural Gas and Oil Record.

Phone 67 Phone 67
Red Deer Creamery
HAS PROVED ITSELF TO BE
The Creamery of Quality
NO Creamery in the Province of Alberta has a better record, to which is now added 1st and 3rd at Toronto Exhibition.
Give us your trade, and Get Satisfaction
Highest price paid for Fowl

7 DAYS MORE 7

OF THE

Great Annual Clearing Sale

Ending Saturday Night, January 24th

We have prepared a list of prices that we are confident will make this the greatest week of our already Great Clearing Sale. Those who have visited our store and have seen our Bargains have told us that what we said was true, namely: "The Lowest Prices in the History of Red Deer." You cannot afford to miss the saving these prices give you. **SO ACT AT ONCE!**

DRY GOODS

LADIES' FUR COATS

Only a few left and they must be cleared out if price will do it.

Rat Coats	Reg. \$65.00 for 38.50	Reg. \$125.00 for 66.50
"	" 115.00 " 55.00	" 150.00 " 80.00
1 Coon Coat	"	" 100.00 " 65.00
1 " " "	"	" 125.00 " 80.00

FUR MUFFS AND NECK PIECES

Black Hare, Blue Wolf, Marmot, Sable Etc.

STOLES	Regular \$7.50 for 4.00	Reg. 13.00 for 6.00
"	" 8.00 for 4.00	" 12.00 for 7.00
"	" 9.50 for 4.50	" 20.00 " 10.00
MUFFS	Regular 15.00 for 9.00	Reg. 18.00 " 10.00

DRESS GOODS

Good serviceable HEAVY TWEEDS in browns and grays
Regular 75c. yd. for 50c. Reg. 1.25 yd. for 85c.

LADIES' COATS

A few only left at less than half price. All Northway garments,
Lot No. 1 Reg. 10.00 to 22.50 for 5.00
Lot No. 2 Reg. 19.50 for 8.00
Lot No. 3 Reg. 35.00 for 14.50

CHILDREN'S COATS

"NORTHWAY" make. Only a half dozen or so left. So Hurry!
Size, 8, 10, 12, 14 years. HALF PRICE. From 2.00 to 6.00

CHILDREN'S GOWNS

White and Colored Flannelette Nightgowns.
Reg. up to 75c. for 45c.

LADIES' HOUSE DRESSES

Reg. 2.25 to 4.00 - for 1.50

AVIATION CAPS

Balance to clear. Reg. 60c., 65c., 75c. - for 50c.

CHILDREN'S FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR

Reg. up to 75c. - for 25c.

MISSES' SWEATERS

Reg. 2.25 to 3.00 - for 1.25

SILKS

All colors; Kanton Dots. Reg. 50c. - for 25c.

GREY WOOL BLANKETS

Reg. 2.25 to 3.00 - for 1.50

FLANNELETTE

Colored stripes, 36 ins. wide. Reg. 15c. - for 10c.

MEN'S 3-4 TWEEDS

Suitable for Men's Suits and Boys' Wear. Browns and grays
Regular 75c. for 50c.

FLANNELETTE SHEETING

White and Grey, 68 in. and 72 inches wide. Reg. 40c. for 30c., 50c. for 35c.

We Lead the Way—Others Try to Follow.

GROCERIES

Sugar, 20 lb. bag, \$1.10

CANNED VEGETABLES

TOMATOES, 3s, tin	13c.
CORN, 2s, tin	10c.
PEAS, 2s, tin, BEANS, 2s, tin	11c.
ASPARAGUS, Libby's	per tin, 24c.
BEETS, tin	12c.

CANNED FRUITS

PLUMS, 2s, tin	13c.
PINEAPPLE, 2s, sliced or cubes, tin	14c.
GREENGAGE, 2s, tin	15c.
PEACHES, 2s, tin	16c.
PEARS, 2s, tin	18c.
RASPBERRIES and STRAWBERRIES, 2s, tin	20c.
CHERRIES, 2s, tin	22c.
Pumpkin, 3s, tin	12c.
PEACHES, 3s, tin	22c.
APPLES, gallon	50c.
APRICOTS, gallon tin	35c.
LAWTON BERRIES, in glass	60c.
	25c.

WAGSTAFFE'S JAMS, 5lb pail

Grape—Crab Apple Jelly—Plum	70c.
Gooseberry—Peach	75c.
Black Currant—Raspberry	80c.
Strawberry	85c.
Climax—all varieties—5lb pail	60c.

CANNED SOUPS

Heinz', Armour's, Van Camp's, 3 tins for 35c.

FISH

Tunnyfish, per tin	20c.
Salmon Half tin	30c.
Cranberries	9 lbs. for 1.00
Mixed Nuts	20c. lb.
Macaroni, 1 lb package	3 for 25c.
TEA, Reg. 35c. lb.	2 lbs. for 55c.
COFFEE, Reg. 35c. lb.	2 lbs. for 55c.
Royal Pickles	3 for 50c.
Gillard Relish	3 for 50c.

FLOUR

FLOUR—Seal of Alberta, 98 lbs.	2.95
" " 49 lbs.	1.50
" " 24 lbs.	.80
Economy " 98 lbs.	2.75
" 49 lbs.	1.40
ROLLED OATS, 40 lbs.	1.20
" " 20 lbs.	.85c.
" " 8 lbs.	.30c.
Wheatlets, 6 lb bag	25c.
Graham Flour, 10 lb bag	40c.
Whole Wheat, 10 lb bag	40c.
Corn Meal, 10 lb bag	37c.
Bran, 100 lbs.	1.10
Shorts, 100 lbs.	1.25

WASHING BOARDS

Globe, 25c.; Bronze, 40c.; Glass, Opal Queen, 40c.

Crockery, 25 per cent off

(See our 10c. China Table)

MEN'S WEAR

MEN'S SUITS

New styles and patterns, cheap even at regular prices.
Regular 25.00 and 30.00 for \$22.00. Regular 22.00 and 25.00 for \$16.50
18.00 and 20.00 for 12.50. Regular 15.00 for 8.50
Another line of odd sizes, regular \$15 to \$25 for \$6.95

MEN'S OVERCOATS

Don't miss this Overcoat Offering, men, only seven days more.
Regular 15.00 for \$8.50. Regular 18.00 and 20.00 for \$12.50
22.00 and 25.00 for 16.50. Regular 28.00 and 30.00 for 22.00
Another line of odds and ends, regular \$15 to \$25 for \$6.95

MEN'S TROUSERS

Good goods and patterns, 2.50 for 1.85; \$3 for 2.10; 3.50 for 2.50; \$5 for 3.85;
6.50 for 4.95; \$7 for 5.25

MEN'S MITTS

All Wool mitts, Regular 30c. for 20c. Fine Mocha, Regular 1.25 for 85c.
Heavy Lined Buck, " 1.25 for 80c. Horse Hide Lined, " 1.00 for 85c.

MEN'S GLOVES

Wool Gloves, all colors, reg. 65c. for 45c.; 1.00 for 65c.; Mocha, 1.25 for 85c.

SWEATER COATS

Only a few left, the low price sold the others. Regular 2.50 and 2.75 for \$1.75
Regular 3.75 for 2.50. " 1.65 for .95

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Heavy Ribbed Combinations. Regular \$3 for - - - \$1.95
Stanfield's, heaviest grey, " 2 for - - - 1.25
Green Label, white " 1.50 for - - - .95

EUREKA HEAVIST

This is our leading and popular line. Regular 1.75 a garment, and we will sell them on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, for \$1.25

MEN'S SHIRTS

Heavy Wool Work Shirts, regular 1.75 for 1.15; 1.50 for 95c.; 1.25 for 85c.
Mackinaw Shirts, Regular 2.50 for \$1.75

BOY'S SUITS

Natty Suits for the Boy's, well made of good tweeds.
Regular 5.50 for 3.25; 8.50 for 4.95

BOY'S OVERCOATS

10 only, Coats, Regular 7.00 to 10.00 for - - - 1.95
Size 28 to 34, Regular 6.50 to \$10 for 4.95

BOOTS & SHOES

25 pairs Ladies' Gun Metal and Kid, patent tips, regular 3.50 for 2.35
15 pairs Ladies' Kid, plain toes, " 2.25 for 1.69
30 pairs Ladies' Don Kid, sizes 4 to 7, Regular 2.75 and 3.00 for 2.49
35 pairs Men's Box Calf and Tan Blucher, Regular 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, for 3.95
25 pairs Ladies' Pat. and Gunmetal, laced and buttoned, sizes 2 to 4, Regular 4.50 for 95c.
Men's Genuine Buck Moccasins. Regular 1.75 for 1.35
Sheep Lined Moccasins. Regular 1.25 for 95c. Regular 1.00 for 75c.
Shoe Packs. Regular 2.00 for 1.60. Regular 2.75 for 1.95

GROCERY SPECIALS:

Thursday, 15th From 3 to 5 o'clock p.m.
Friday, 16th (From 3 to 5 p.m.) Royal Crown Soap, 20c. package
Saturday, 17th (From 3 to 5 p.m.) Ginger Snaps 9c. per lb.
Monday 19th (From 3 to 5 p.m.) Reception Wafers, 2lb tin, 30c.
Tuesday, 20th (From 3 to 5 p.m.) Oranges, 15c. per dozen
Oyster, 2's 20c. tin
Victoria Cross or Argo, 1's 17c.
Sunflower, 1's 10c.

Wednesday, 21st (From 3 to 5 p.m.) Any piece of China on 10c. table at 5c. piece

Thursday, 22nd, Friday, 23rd & Sat., 24th (From 3 to 5 p.m.)—B.C. Jonathans, all good, sound, wrapped Apples, at 1.75 box
Oranges, Navals or Sunkist, 15c., 25c. and 40c. per dozen
Cranberries 10c. per lb.

THESE PRICES ARE STRICTLY CASH

McLean Bros., "THE BUSY STORE" RED DEER

